No. 32,442

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1987



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In Warsaw, Pope John Paul II kissing the gravestone of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the slain pro-Solidarity priest.

Italians Begin Voting in Heated Election

New York Times Service ROME - Italians began voting Sunday for the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and the 315-seat

The polls also are open Monday, and the outcome of the election will not be known until Monday eve-

About 46 million Italians are eliparty. "Never has the alternative of the left been as near as it is in these Deputies, and 38 million are eligi- elections. ble to vote for the Senate. The voting age is 18 for the lower house and 25 for the upper.

Many politicians and comm tators have predicted that the balloting will open a period of uncertainty and political instability.

Italy's last general election took 198 place June 25-27, 1983, and led to com the formation of a five-party coalition led by Bettino Craxi, a Socialist. The coalition collapsed amid. recriminations this spring precipi-

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wound up, Ciriaco De Mita, leader ervative Christian Democratic Party, warned that the elections could, for the first time in Italy's postwar history, bring the

nunist Party to power. "The stakes are very high," said Mr. De Mita, fearful that largescale abstentions could hurt his party. "Never has the alternative of

The election has become a highly rsonalized contest between Mr. De Mita and Mr. Craxi. by the Christian Democrats in

Mr. Craxi, who precipitated the In a front-page column Saturday elections by refusing to cede the In a Repubblica, Eugenio Scal-

As a desultory 40-day campaign about his intentions, turning away the Socialists or the Christian yound up, Ciriaco De Mita, leader questions on whether he would ac Democrats. By contrast, he said, 2 cept a coalition with the Communists with a "never say never" re-

> He repeatedly has said be would not accept the Christian Demo-crats' "hegemony" over Italian

But his goal is thought to be to increase the Socialists' 11.4 percent of the poll and to humiliate Mr. De Mita, forcing the Christian Democrats to replace Mr. De Mita with a more malleable figure.

Foreign Minister Giulio An-To reach his goal, Mr. De Mita dreotti and 38 other leading Chrishas to at least equal the 32.9 percent share of the popular vote won selves from Mr. De Mita by issuing a manifesto that urged maintaining 1983, according to politicians and "a dialogue with the lay and Socialist forces."

office of prime minister to his fari, the newspaper's editor said Christian Democrat coalition part—that the best recipe for post-electures, has remained analysious tion stability was a rout for either

draw will produce "a powerful and prolonged turhulence" in Italian

The Communist Party, which won 29.9 percent of the vote in 1983, has demanded the formation of a leftist coalition in which it would be the largest component. Alessandro Naita, the party's leader, made a final appeal for votes "to open a new phase in the history of our republic, to build a more just, free and advanced society."

But the Communists' principal goal is to avoid an erosion of their this land for all people who continsupport, which in the last two national elections has fallen from a postwar high of 34.4 percent. The Roman Catholic Church has

several times weighed in on the side marks came at the end of a day in of the Christian Democrats, On the eve of the elections, the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican daily, praised the Christian Democrats' "clearness and political honesty."

Jaruzelski **Upbraids** John Paul Refers to 'Alien Manipulations'

As Pope Leaves

By Jackson Dieh! Hashington Post Service

WARSAW - General Wojciech Jaruzelski angrily denounced about Poland here Sunday as Pope John Paul II concluded a seven-day visit in which he offered impassioned support for the banned Solidarity trade union.

The pope and General Jaru-zelski, who talked for 70 minutes after John Paul's arrival on Mon-day, held a 55-minute second encounter late Sunday afternoon at Warsaw's Okecie International Airport, shortly before the Polishborn pope left for Rome.

Then, as the pope stood alongside him at a ceremony on the airport tarmac, General Jaruzelski read a statement that blundy expressed his bitterness over John Paul's emotional embrace of Solidarity and his repeated calls for reform of Poland's political system

"Your Holiness, who will soon bid farewell to your homeland, will take its picture with him in his heart but cannot take with him its problems," the general declared as John Paul closed his eyes and gri-

"Poland needs truth," the general added, "But truth about Polano is necessary, too. How frequently in recent days has it been the victim of alien manipulations so offensive to the common sense of our nation."

Sarcastically referring to the pope's repeated evocations of Solidarity as both an organization and a quality, the geoeral added; "May the word 'solidarity' be heard from ue suffering from racism, neocolonialism, exploitation, unemploy-ment, reprisals and intolerance."

The general's unusually harsh rewhich John Paul completed his show of support for the country's political opposition by kissing the gravestone of the Reverend Jerzy See POPE, Page 6



Students demonstrating in Seoul in support of those who have occupied the Myondong Cathedral since Wednesday.

Nunn, Kissinger Assail Reagan's Gulf Strategy

By Fred Farris onal Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Administ to get ourselves militarily intration proposals to place Kuwaiti volved," tankers under U.S. registry were criticized Sunday by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state.

"With the lack of consensus we have right now, the administration would be best advised to delay it," said Mr. Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. "Unless the Kuwaiti flagging is fitted into an overall policy, which is not apparent, it seems to me it is a mistake."

Mr. Kissinger said: "From what I now know, ! think it is a bad idea

der U.S. registry would qualify A U.S. congressional panel says officers on the Stark

failed to react quickly. Page 5.

them for protection by U.S. naval

Mr. Kissinger said he strongly favored maintaining freedom of navigation in the Gulf hut was "not persuaded now that we are facing a threat to freedom of navigation."

President Ronald Reagan is expected to send Congress a statement this week on the Gulf propos-

president with powers to protect on NBC television. Mr. Kissinger

"Most of the oil that comes out of the Gulf comes from Iranian hand to hit Iranian ships.

See GULF, Page 2

Police Retreat In Seoul

Students Still In Cathedral After 5 Days

By John Burgess

SEOUL - Street violence here dropped sharply Sunday as worshipers flocked to a Roman Catholic cathedral that has been at the center of five days of dissident protests and riot policemen abruptly withdrew from the streets around the church.

The departure of the police late Sunday night, which ended a military-style siege, appeared to be aimed at getting radical students who have been taking refuge there since Wednesday to go home.

It was one of several conciliatory steps the government has taken in hopes of ending the confrontations. Tension remained high, howev-

er, and few students seem inclined to leave the church, which had turned into a political rallying point for dissidents.

"We want to make these groun symbolic bastion of the fight for democratization in our country," a student was quoted as saying to Reuters on Sunday. "We will hold out here until our demands are

Government officials appeared relieved to see a marked reduction in the demonstrations, but they played down reports that the government was considering emergency measures to suppress the pro-

They also noted that leaders of the government party will meet Monday with the opposition to discuss opening a special session of the National Assembly to discuss Placing the Kuwaiu vessels unsolutions to the troubles.

Government officials and members of the governing Democratic Justice Party met Sunday for internal talks, and television reports indicated they would seek a volun-tary end to the crisis.

The government is seen as eager to avoid using force. It did so in 1980 during demonstrations in the city of Kwangju, and more than 200 people were killed. That incident has hindered public acceptance of President Chun Doo

With the 1988 Summer Olympic Games set to open in Seoul in 15 months, the government also is eager to avoid creating an image of repression and dictatorship.

The demonstrations began

Wednesday, in protest against the death of a student during police torture as well as the nomination of Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party chairman and a former army general, to succeed Mr. Hwan.

Although the protesters appear to be only a tiny minority of South Korea's one million university students, the bold tactics they have used have kept their struggle in the public eye. In taking their cause to Myong-

See SEOUL, Page 6

Kiosk Ford Pulls Back In South Africa JOHANNESBURG (WP) -Ford Motor Co. is negotiating to sell its interest in a South African subsidiary, the chair-

man of the local branch said

Ford will continue to supply its local affiliate, the South African Motor Corp., with vehicles, components, management and technical assistance.

Lakers Win NBA Title NEW YORK (IHT) - The Los Angeles Lakers captured the National Basketball Association championship Sunday. defeating the Boston Celtics 106-93, in the sixth game of the



Willy Brandt at the Social Democratic meeting. He was replaced as chairman by Hans-Jochen Vogel. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

It wasn't on the map, bu three million Americans will miss Lake Wobegon. Page 4 Huge Soviet satellites that would convert sunlight into electricity are planned. Page 2

BUSINESS/FINANCE Brazil's unions are angry over austerity measures. Page 15.

Special Today European airlines are moving

toward a measure of deregula-

tion. Part I of a Special Report

on civil aviation. Pages 9-14.

Tomorrow: Military aircraft.

For Congress

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — Concerned by the rise of racial politics in parts of Asia and the Pacific, the government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is planning changes in Singapore's political system that it savs

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

By Michael Richardson
International Rich

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON. - President

Ronald Reagan, home from the economic summit meeting in Venice, is preparing for a new season of combat with Congress over the budget, trade and other domestic policy priorities.

First Mr. Reagan plans a nation-ally televised address from the Oval Office on Monday night in which White House officials say he intends to challenge Congress, which is controlled by the Democrats, to overhaul the budget process. The president may also suggest the adoption of economic princi-

ples that would lock in his priorities after he leaves office in 20 months. An official called the address an attempt to "get the debate focused on our domestic economic policies and get Congress to face facts, to put in place a budget process that is reliable and credible." Mr. Reagan is also facing a series

of potential veto confrontations with Congress over a money bill that includes arms-control restrictions he opposes, trade legislation that he has called protectionist and a bousing bill that exceeds his bud-The official said there were

"more, rather than less, potential conflicts" facing Mr. Reagan before the August congressional recess. The president is planning to visit Capitol Hill this week to lobby on the trade bill that is expected to reach the Senate floor shortly, and he used his weekly radio address Saturday to speak out against restrictive trade provision:

Also this summer, Mr. Reagan is expected to devote his efforts to building support for a treaty to eliminate medium- and shortrange missiles from Europe. He said Friday in Bonn that he

United States this year to sign such a treaty, which would require Senate ratification.

Mr. Reagan is expected to an-nounce in the Monday address that he has ordered an affirmative response be sent to the Soviet Union on the "double-zero" plan for removing these missiles from Europe, with some conditions attached to satisfy U.S. allies.

White House officials also say began in May, Mr. Reagan has attempted to advance his policy tend that the Molocaust is an invention. agenda regardless of the controver-See REAGAN, Page 6

Fights Ahead Singapore Plans to Ensure Multiracial Elections

the rights of minorities. Sources in the governing Peo-

ple's Action Party said the changes would probably occur before the next general elections, due in early 1990 at the latest.

They would likely coincide with

pore's political system that it says cy inherited when British colonial will provide better protection for rule ended in 1959 and the People's Action Party, led by Mr. Lee, came to power. One is to combine more than a

third of Singapore's single-member constituencies, or election districts, other ethnic groups. for elections to Parliament, making them three-member electorates. involves the position of president. The three successful candidates At present, the incumbent plays a

Of the population of 26 million, 7ti percent are of Chinese descent,

percent Malay and 6 percent Indian. The rest are Eurasian and

A second proposal under study

Singapore's large foreign currency also appeared on the program. reserves from being squandered by any future administration.

He said an elected president would also have the authority to work closely with an existing presi-

See SINGAPORE, Page 6

ships as opposed to Kuwaiti ships. he said, "Iraqis will still bave a free The other dilemma is that the

'Museum of Ideas' to Commemorate Normandy Battle, Why It Was Fought

By Barry James

nal Herald Tribune CAEN. France - Rising in a green field just outside Caen is a hangar-like building that within a year will stand as "a museum of ideas" explaining the Baide of Normandy, a turning point of World War II in Europe. "It's going to be more than just

another war museum," said Repre-sentative Sam M. Gihbons, Democrat of Florida. who fought in the battle and who is a member of a U.S. committee supporting the project. "There are lots of places where they've got an old rusty this and an old rusty that." But the Caen memorial, he said in an interview, will be "a museum

of ideas, because that is what the war was all about, really. We did not cover any territory. We only were defending what we thought was the idea of freedom."

Carolina, another Normandy vet-

ans and corporate executives to who is on the board of directors of Caen this weckend to arouse inter-the support committee.

Mr. Stout said corporate partici-

'It's going to be more than just another war museum. There are lots of places where they've got an old rusty this and an old rusty

> - Sam M. Gibbons, U.S. congressman

Mr. Gibbons and Senator Strom est and financial backing for the

support committee, led about 200 Paris for the air show," said Antho-U.S. legislators, veterans, historing Stout, a Washington publisher

pation was important because the Caen museum would tell the story of the technological and industrial progress spurred by the war, including the contribution of U.S. industry to the Allied cause. But Mr. Stout said the committee, which has the support of Congress, also hoped that thousands of

American citizens would participate in the project through modest donations or in other ways. Caen is putting up more than half the 91-million-franc (\$15-million) cost of the museum itself, with the rest of the financing coming from the national and regional governments. But there is plenty of

(15-hectare) site. Additional funds will be used to Thurmond, Republican of South project.

Thurmond, Republican of South project.

We took advantage of the fact ate research facilities and provide are research facilities and provide ate research facilities and provide ate research facilities and provide ate research facilities and provide at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the fact at the research facilities and provide at the fact at the See NORMANDY, Page 6

room for expansion on the 37-acre



Representative Sam Gibbons indicating the spot where he landed in Normandy on D-Day. eran and a fellow member of the that many of these people were in

expected Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to come to the United States this year to sign such Beyond a Lyon Court, France Examines Drama and Shame of Nazi Years

PARIS - Beyond the courtroom where Klaus Berbie is being tried, a widespread, informal review of French collaboration with the Nazis is under way.

how Gestapo informets went about their tasks to a dramatic assertion that French they expect to spend part of the summer grapping with the Iran-contra hearings. Since the hearings psychiatrists during the occupation alpaign by revisionist historians who con-

that the gas chambers at Auschwitz, Treb-

Revelations range from minor details on

victims of epidemics, not of cruelty. Barbie's defense lawyer, Jacques Vergès,

French, even French Jewish, collaboration son. with the Nazis.

The French are learning that Moroccan
The trial is just over balfway through its laborers encouraged by the pro-German with the Nazis. two-month schedule and Mr. Verges has government in Vichy to come to France to failed in this objective - inside the court, at any rate. Many conventional historians

existed, that those who did die were the shame of those years are filtering through. victims of epidemics, not of cruelty.

Shame of those years are filtering through. Who, for money, would turn in Jews to the doctors in Germany justified their cruelty victims of epidemics, not of cruelty.

Discussion includes an intellectuals' dispromised that he would turn the Lyon trial of the former SS officer into a trial of who wrote anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi edi- tary tasks with fervent dedication. France itself, into a traumatic expose of torials throughout the war, shot for trea-

work as fectory hands included Jews. When the Moroccan Jews presence was and legal experts doubt he has the means to discovered by collaborators, some of them carry out his threat. Mr. Verges's first wit- were sent to their deaths in concentration nesses are scheduled to appear Monday. camps in Germany.

pute over whether General Charles de small-time crooks, alcoholics or the men-Gaulle was right to have Robert Brasillach, tally subnormal going about their volun-By far the most dramatic charge has

come in a book by a French doctor who. drawing on medical archives, has concluded that his predecessors allowed 40,000 mental hospital patients, whom the Nazis between the paving stones in the yard," he considered "socially useless," to die between 1940 and 1944,

Dr. Max Lasont wrote in "The Quiet Extermination" that the psychiatrists pub-Yet, through press articles and television The daily newspaper Liberation has de- lished research articles on the effects of linka and other Nazi death camps never programs, the drama and, for some, the voted a series of profiles to the informers starvation on the mentally ill, just as Nazi

He contended that at the Vinatier Hospital at Bron, on Lyon's outskirts, hospital officials sold pork, yeal, chickens, eggs and milk as their patients slowly died, many from starvation.

The patients at the hospital, which had is own farm, "ate all the grass, dandelions, clover and leaves that they could pull from said, adding that 2,000 of the 2,590 patients admitted to the hospital from 1940 to 1944

The doctors treating mental patients published papers with titles such as "The See BARBIE, Page 6

late May. "We don't need to play a ment this year. game of chicken. We need to run

"It's the experience level we're

gerated - that airline travel is the system on cold instead of hot worried about," said Vic DePaula, posal will figure as a major bar-

carries aloft our vehicle equipment bay, responsible for command-

scientists and American experts say. It would use the giant new rocket it has developed to put the satellite components into orbit.

The idea was developed in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s but was abandoned as too costly and

environmentally controversial. In recent weeks, solar power satellites have been hailed hy Gurii 1, Marchuk, head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and by other Soviet officials discussing uses for

the giant new rocket. Western experts say the plan apparently consists of several stages:

The first is creating space-hased solar reflectors, large mirrors that can bounce sunlight to Earth to provide lighting at night. The second is placing in orbit the huge satellites capable of transforming studight into energy. deploy solar satellites. If pursued vigorously, the Soviet The third is constructing antennas on the ground that will plan could become a prime justification for the giant new the official news agency Tass that the new rocket would plan could become a prime justification for the giant new the official news agency Tass that the new rocket would plan could become a prime justification for the giant new the official news agency Tass that the new rocket would plan could become a prime justification for the giant new the official news agency Tass that the new rocket would plan could become a prime justification for the giant new the official news agency Tass that the new rocket would plan could become a prime justification for the giant new the official news agency Tass that the new rocket would never the never the new rocket would never the never the never the never the nev receive energy from the satellites, and feed the electricity it

generates to a power grid. Soviet officials have provided few specific details of the

"The ultimate goal is to beam energy back to Earth for conversion into electricity, said Nicholas L. Johnson, an expert on Soviet space programs at Teledyne Brown

The 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter) rocket can lift payloads greater in the 220-foot (67-meter expert on Soviet space programs at Teledyne Brown Engineering in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

William R. Graham, a science adviser to President Ronald Reagan, said the solar initiative might not be entirely peaceful, however. "There's no strong division in their large projects between the civilians and the military," he said. "A substantial power capability in space is something they could put to many uses.

Some experts say solar-powered satellites could threaten the space-based arms and sensors proposed as a part of Mr. Reagan's space-based missile defense program.

The solar satellites in development by the Soviet Union go far beyond the small arrays of solar cells now used to help power spacecraft. The Russians plan buge floating platforms covered with solar cells, which convert sunlight Experts in the United States said it would take years to

see how aggressively the Russians pursue their goal to

The new rocket, Energia — "energy" in Russian — was plan. It is believed they will execute its first phases in the launched at the Baikontir Astrodrome near Tyuratam in 1990s, with full development expected early in the next Kazakhstan on May 15. Western experts said it might be idea of solar-power satellites originated in the United century.

Kazakhstan on May 15. Western experts said it might be idea of solar-power satellites originated in the United century.

States in the late 1960s.

A few days after Energia's test flight, Mr. Marchuk told

There's no strong division in their large projects between the civilians and the military. A substantial power capability in space is something they could put to many uses.

- William R. Graham. Science adriser to President Reagan

rocket, whose rationale has mystified some Western ex-permit "the placement of experimental solar power plants in orbit," paving the way for the "industrialization" of space. Other officials echoed his comments.

Although the Russians have seized the initiative, the

stationary orbits 22,300 miles above Earth.

Satellites covered with solar cells would beam energy to Earth in the form of microwaves that would be picked up by antennas, converted into electricity and fed into the electric power system. A single solar satellite, or "sunsat," was seen as capable of generating power equal to as much as could be produced by 10 nuclear power plants.

After the government spent \$20 million studying the notion, and environmentalists who feared damage to the Earth's atmosphere and wildlife criticized it, the proposal foundered in the early 1980s, in part because of the projected cost of huilding it.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration put the cost at \$500 billion to \$800 billion. The National Academy of Sciences in 1981 estimated it would take \$3 trillion over 50 years, calling it "by far the largest, most costly, and most complex" project ever envisioned by man.

in 1984, Pravda, the official newspaper of the Communist Party, reported that research was under way to use buge orbiting reflectors to light Soviet cities at night and to light crop-damaging frosts on farms.

A test project at the Moscow Institute of Avionics, it said, was creating a 440-pound test payload that would unfold in space to create a reflector with a working area of War.

century, a "power plant in outer space working on solar

In the February 1985 issue of Space Policy, a British publication, Leonid Leskov, a Soviet scientist, elaborated on the project's rationale: "The operation of these space giants does not require the consumption of natural power and will not effect the environment in any measurement. resources and will not affect the environment in any main

Mr. Leskov added that "be success and the scale of implementing this program will depend on the design of carrier rockets,

In interviews, Western experts said such a system might require several stages of development in space before microwave beams were directed through Earth's atmo sphere toward antennas on the ground. Beams might first be used to power industrial processes aboard Soviet space stations, and then to fuel space tugs moving paylous between orbits.

The experts also said orbiting solar satellites and reflectors could be used in both peace and war. Mr. Johnson of Teledyne Brown noted that reflectors "could light up a battlefield at night." In the 1960s, space reflectors were considered by the U.S. military for use in the Vietnam

Thatcher Shifts Cabinet, **Parkinson Gains Post**

By Karen DeYoung

LONDON - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has begun her third term in office by reshuffling her cabinet, recalling Cecil Parkinson, who resigned in 1983 amid a sex scandal.

Mr. Parkinson's return came as Mrs. Thatcher changed half of the 22 positions in the cahinet, rewarding officials who were seen as having contributed to her election victory last week and downgrading others.

Mrs. Thatcher did not change the important portfolios of foreign and home affairs, defense or chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Parkinson, 55, will serve as energy secre-

His return reportedly caused unease among several senior government figures. He has long been a Thatcher favorite, despite the scandal that erupted shortly after he masterminded her 1983 campaign. Mr. Parkinson acknowledged that he had had an extramarital affair with his secretary, who was then

expecting his child.

Mr. Parkinson replaces Peter Walker, considered the last Tory moderate in the cabinet, who was named to head the relatively inconsequential Welsh Office.

Once the officials all had been personally informed of the ernment initiative designed to revi- wrath on several occasions in rechanges, Mrs. Thatcher visited Queen Elizabeth II on Saturday to obtain her ceremonial approval.

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in addition to the political events. Elizabeth had spent the morning watching the "Trooping the Color," the annual pageant that marks her official birthday for the nation.

The queen, who was 61 on her real birthday in April, broke with royal tradition by attending the ceremony in a bright blue and white dress, carrying her own umhrella and traveling in a carriage. In the past, she had worn a military uniform and ridden sidesaddle on a

The cabinet changes included five resignations, most notably that of Norman Tebbitt considered the leading Tory bawk, who remains as the chairman of the Conservative

Mr. Tebbitt served as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a nonportfolio position usually allocated major responsibilities by the prime minister. He reportedly asked to be relieved of his cabinet duties to spend more time with his wife. Margaret. She is confined to a wheelchair as result of injuries susbombed a Brighton hotel during the 1984 party conference. Kenneth Clarke, the former pay-

talize Britain's failing inner cities.

On a day marked by royal pomp tion as lord chancellor, the chief ment.

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Michael Jopling, left, was replaced as agriculture secretary by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher while John Biffen resigned as Conservative leader to the House of Commons.

justice officer in charge of the distinguished political career in the election, several Conservative governments. He was replaced by Michael Havers. Michael Jopling, who had entained when Irish extremists raged British farmers by curbing subsidies, was replaced as agriculture minister by John MacGregor.

The most politically significant master general and second-ranking resignation, however, was that of employment official, became Lan-John Biffen as Conservative leader vasier chancellor. Mr. Clarke has in the House of Commons. Mr. been assigned to coordinate a gov- Biffen incurred Mrs. Thatcher's cent years by publicly indicating be The other departures included disapproved of what he considered Lord Hailsham, 79, whose resigna- her authoritarian style of manage-

"This couple are \$13.890,588.80 happier that THIS WAS THE PRIZE PAYOFF BREAKDOWN

It had been widely rumored that London constituencies, and Keith country's courts, ended a long and she would replace Mr. Biflen after bers of the Labor Party.

Paul Channon, the trade and industry secretary, was demoted to women, compared with 27 before transport secretary. Lord Young, the election, the employment secretary, replaced Mr. Channon, reflecting Mr. Young's closeness to Mrs. Thatcher and his active role in the campaign.

ern Ireland.

GULF:

of the British-Irish agreement giv-

Policy Assailed

(Continued from Page 1) '

is, the testimony of the administra-

tion Thursday indicated that we're

4 Nonwhites Gain Seats The new Parliament will include Britain's entry into the European the first nonwhites elected to Commons since the 1920s. The New York Times reported. They are Diane Abbott Paul

ing the Irish Republic a say in Northern Ireland affairs. Boateng and Bernie Grant, all from

WHEN COUPLE AT LEFT WON THEIR JACKPOT

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Vogel Picked As Successor To Brandt

BONN - Willy Brandt, the Nobel peace laureate, appealed for de-tente and social justice in a farewell address Sunday to his fellow Social Democrats as he formally stepped down as chairman of the party that he had led for 23 years.

A special party congress elected a moderate, Hans-Jochen Vogel, to replace Mr. Brandt and gave the new chairman a solid endorsement, with 404 of a possible 423 votes. By a smaller margin, the delegates chose a leftist. Oskar Lafontaine, as

the last two national elections, in January of this year and in 1983. Mr. Vogel was the candidate for chancellor in the race four years ago, when he lost to the Christian

max simmering unhappiness within the party over what was viewed as Mr. Brandt's domineering style and his reluctance to make way for a new generation. Mr. Brandt defended his choice

spokeswoman's job, but he conceded that he was serry about the controversy. Ms. Mathiopoulos was Iraqis started the tanker war in the Guif by attacking a Greek vessel. "And the third dilemma I have criticized because she was neither a West German citizen nor a Social Democrat, and she later withdrew from consideration for the post. "Let me say in all openness that I

not going to protect any other ship He added, "So it seems to me we

have taken a strong tilt toward On arms control, Mr. Nunn disagreed with Mr. Kissinger's contention that the anticipated U.S.- for his Ostpolitik of building better Soviet agreement to eliminate relations with the Soviet bloc, said medium-range nuclear missiles that a proposed U.S.-Soviet accord

Treaty Organization. "Conventional arms control has been neglected and that's where we've really got problems," Mr. Nunn said. "We ought to be talking countries improve their human

both zero tanks in Europe, not merely zero nuclear weapons.

Anti-Terror Court In Paris Sentences 2 in Terror Group

PARIS - A special anti-terrorist court bas sentenced Regis Schleicher, a member of the urban guerrilla group Direct Action, to life imprisonment for his role in the shared the keynote spot with Petra 1983 murders of two Paris police-

Direct Action, Nicolas Halfen, who movement back to the Social Demwas charged with complicity in the ocranic fold. But he was also booed murders and with attempted mur- and hissed, heckled and pelted with der. was sentenced Saturday to 10 eggs and firecrackers. Some people years in prison. His brother, held up signs saying: "Who has Claude, who was charged with betrayed us? The Social Demoder, was sentenced Saturday to 10 murder and attempted murder, was crats." acquitted.

ened the judge and jury. Mr. Schleicher had been charged with murder and attempted murder. The case involved two members

of a special anti-burglary pulice unit who were shot and killed when they tried to earry out a routine identity check on two people carrying suspiciously beavy bags.



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PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY 600 N. Sepulvedn Bivd., Los Angeles, Chilfornio 90049, Deol. 23, U.S.A.

By Robert B. McCarmey

one of two deputy chairmen. Mr. Vogel, 61, said that the left-

of-center Social Democrats were "the party of hope," but he acknowledged that he had no readymade "formula for new victories." Vaz from Leicester. All are mem-The Social Democrats have lost

The new Parliament will bave 41 Enoch Powell, a member of Parfiament for 37 years, was defeated for his seat in South Down, North-

Democrat, Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Brandt, 73, had hoped to serve as party chairman until next summer. But on March 23 he was Mr. Powell left the Conservative forced to announce his intention to Party in 1974 over his opposition to resign after the party rebelled Community. Since then he has Greek family friend as party been a Unionist and an opposent spokeswoman. The controversy brought to a cli-

of Margarita Mathiopoulos for the

would have preferred a different departure," Mr. Brandt said. "I've made my mistakes," be

said. "I've not always considered everything that needed to be considered. I'm sorry. And that's it." Mr. Brandt, who as chancellos won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971

from Europe was inadvisable, but to'slash medium-range missile arseboth said it would pose serious nals was not an adequate substitute problems for the North Atlantic for political efforts to guarantee

He also criticized the conservarights policies.

■ Vogel Against Missiles John Tagliabue of The New York Times reported earlier from Bonn; Mr. Vogel called Saturday for the removal of West Germany's 72 Pershing-IA missiles and the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor

in central Europe. His call came a day after the Western allies approved a plan to ban short-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Vogel appeal came at a buge peace demonstration at which he

Kelly, a leader of the Greens party. Mr. Vogel's appearance was In addition, a fellow member of clearly designed to woo the peace

The nine-day revial followed the Helmun Schmidt, a former chancelcollapse of the first trial in December after five jurors withdrew because Mr. Schleicher had threatnuclear missiles in West Germany in the late 1970s in response to the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe.

On Saturday, in what appeared to be an offer of reconciliation, Mr. Vogel accepted the left's contention that it was not the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles but changes in Soviet policies that control breakthrough.

This is the result of changes that the new Soviet leadership has set in motion," Mr. Vogel told the crowd as he was heckled.

He spoke at the largest anti-war rally in West Germany since the government agreed in 1983 to allow deployment of U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing 2s. The organizers said about 110,000 people gathered in a park behind Bonn University but the police gave a lower figure.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sikhs Kill 25 in New Delhi, Punjab

NEW DELHI (AP) - Sikh militants killed 25 people in a massacre in New Delhi and in attacks in Punjab state over the weekend, police said

Sikhs in New Delhi killed 12 and wounded 20 in a shooting spree Saturday. The incident was the deadliest caused by Sikh radicals in the capital since a series of explosions killed 87 people in May 1985. Police said all the victims in the capital were Hindus

Thirteen other people were shot and killed in attacks in northern Punjab state. Radicals waging a guernilla campaign for a separate Siki nation in Punjab have been blamed for more than 400 deaths there this

Pravda Mocks Reagan on Berlin Wall

MOSCOW (AP) — Pravda, the Communist Party daily newspaper, mocked President Ronald Reagan on Saturday, saying that he was crying "crocodile tears" in calling on the Soviet Union to tear down the Berlin

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The newspaper said that the West had made building the wall necessary and that Mr. Reagan's speech, delivered Friday in West Berlin, was a threat to the sovereignty of East Germany. Mr. Reagan called on the Soviet leader. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to destroy the wall, which has divided the former German capital for 26 years. The Prawda commentary said Mr. Reagan seemed to have mistaken the Berlin Wall for the Wailing Wall, or Western Wall, in Jerusalem and that

he had given expression to copious amounts of "crocodile," or hypocriti-

EC Ministers to Meet on Farm Policy

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - European Community finance ministers will try Monday to help resolve a deadlock over changes in the block agricultural policy and head off a budget crisis.

The finance ministers are to hold a joint meeting in Luxembourg with EC agriculture ministers, who are still far from agreeing on a 1987-88

farm price package due April 1.

The EC Executive Commission has proposed a package that could lead to cuts of more than 10 percent in prices guaranteed to farmers for cereals and other crops. If the farm ministers cannot solve their differences in meetings this week, key issues may be referred to the EC heads of government at their meeting in Brussels on June 29-30, diplomats and Sunday.

India Presidential Candidate Named

NEW DELHI (AFP) - Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's governing Congress (I) Party on Sunday named Ramaswami Venkataraman, India's vice president, as its candidate in next month's presidential election. The July 13 election will determine a successor to President Zail Singh, whose The party's parliamentary board announced its choice, who is almost

certain to become India's minth president, shortly after a meeting with Mr. Venkataraman, 77, appears certain to win the election. A majori

of the voters are Congress members, and the party holds power in 14 of 25

Ethiopians Voting for Assembly

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AFP) — Ethiopians were voting Smillsy, in their first parliamentary elections since the revolution of 1974; and the vote was seen as a way to legitimize the one-party, largely inilitary regime of Licutenant Colonel Mengistr Haile Mariam.

Registered voters, numbering more than 14.5 million, were given a

the 835 sears, although the candidates were not necessarily members of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The national assembly to be elected will in turn elect a state preside

choice in secret ballots of three carefully selected candidates for most of

under a new socialist constitution. The assembly will be the supremate authority in a Soviet-style People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia expected to be proclaimed in September.

For the Record

Algeria's biggest post-independence trial opens Monday before the state security court at Medea, 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Algeria A total of 202 Moslem fundamentalists face a variety of charges (AEP)

Prime Minister Yitzbak Shamir was to leave Israel Sunday night for official visits to Togo, Liberia and Cameroon in a week-long tour underlining Israel's efforts to renew ties with black Africa. (Reners)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Trade Unions Call for a Strike PARIS (Reuters) - French trade unions have called on their civil

servant members to take disruptive action Monday to protest a new law increasing the amount of pay deducted during strikes, union leaders said The measure, adopted Friday by the National Assembly, says that civil servants lose a whole day of pay if they stop work, even for a few minutes.

It restores the law to what it was before 1982. The measure was introduced as an attempt to force air traffic controllers to end daily one-hour stoppages that have disrupted morning flights for several weeks. It was expected that the controllers would continue their stoppage Monday.

Air France, Pilots Reach Agreement PARIS (Reuters) — Air France said Sunday it had reached an agreement with its pilots in a dispute over the installation of new

technology in the cockpits of Airbus A320 passenger jets the airline is Air France pilots called a six-day strike last month to back a de

for the new technology, which would allow pilots to operate the plane without looking down at instrument panels. Guests in some of Britain's luxury hotels may soon find an additional item among complimentary bars of soap and packets of shampon condoms. The move is part of a drive to curb the spread of AIDS, the

Sunday Times reported. An Air-India Boeing 747 jettiner collided on the ground with a plant owned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York on Saturday, causing minor led to the possibility of an arms- damage to both planes but no injuries, the authorities said.

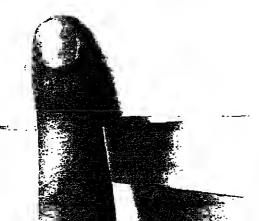
This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following places this week because of national and religious holidays: MONDAY: Bermuda, Fiji, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao, Virgin Islands,

WEDNESDAY: tocland, Iran, West Germany. THURSDAY: Andorra, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Re

public, Egypt, Grenada, Haiti, Liechtenstein, Macao, Mousco, Par Portugal, Scychelles, Spain, Trinidad, Vatieso City. FRIDAY: Algeria, Sweden, Trimidad, Uruguay.

SATURDAY: Argentina, Finland, Japan, Sweden.





Paris Air Show, June 11th-21st 1987.



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your visit at the Paris Air Show? Dassault International

Business takes off with Falcon.

late May. "We don't need to play a game of chicken. We need to run the system on cold instead of hot."

"It's the experience level we're disintegrating into chaos, the proposal will figure as a major bar-

carries aloft our vehicle equipment bay, responsible for command-

For Lake Wobegon, 3 Million Goodbyes

By Dirk Johnson New York Times Service

SAINT PAUL. Minnesona -Down at the Chatterbox Cafe, no- was getting in the way of his writbody's feeling quite up to snuff, not ing. So, in search of a quiet corner

Garrison Keillor, the native son and storyteller of Lake Wobegon. the little town that time forgot and the decades cannot improve." bade farewell Saturday.

Before a sentimental audience in the World Theater here, the tall man in red suspenders delivered his final installment of "A Prairie Home Companion," the affectionate salire of small-town life that was first aired on Minnesota Public Radio 13 years ago and grew to become the most popular program in public radio, reaching more than three million listeners a week.

"Sinclair Lewis and others wrote about small towns as unbearable. overpowering machines that force people into conformity," Mr. Keillor said between bites of roast beef and string beans in his theater dressing room. "I never saw it that

The author of the best-selling

Keillor, 44, a hespectacled, painfully shy native of Anoka, Minnesora, had lately complained that fame even the Norwegian bachelor farm- for his typewriter, he will move this week to Copenhagen with his Dan-

ish-born wife. Ulla. There, he said, he will concentrate on nonfiction articles for The New Yorker magazine. "Leaving Home," a collection of short stories ahout Lake Wobegon, will be released this fall.

T've simply come to the poin where my material isn't as good as l want it to be," he said. "It's time to pull away, listen to the way people talk. I need the discipline of reporting to get back my ear for dia-

The largely improvisational variety show, which mixed jazz and bluegrass, folk and ethnic music with comedy skits and letters from listeners from Manhattan to Melbourne, Australia, was hest known for its "News from Lake Wohegon," the central Minnesota farm town that listeners can easily locate, even if mapmakers cannot.

It is the home of the Chatterbox Cafe, where Dorothy pours coffee novel. "Lake Wobegon Days," Mr. for the Norwegian bachelor farm-

DR. WOODS

H HOOLF A

THEY'RE ALL HIS BABIES - Dr. George W. Wood

with some of the approximately 2,000 people whose

birth he attended during his 61-year practice in St.

Helena, California. Hundreds of them honored him

Saturday on his 91st birthday in the town of 5,100. Dr.

Wood, who has no children of his own, retired at age 90.

BABIES

Powdermilk Biscuits, a food wholesome enough to "give shy persons the strength to get up and do what

needs to be done. The biscuits are on sale, along with everything else, at Ralph's Pretty Good Grocery, "Remember, if you can't find it at Ralph's, you

can probably get along without it."

And everybody knows Bob the banker. He runs the friendly financial insutution in the green mobile home right on Main Street, where every check you write has a picture Boh on it and the inscription: "Cash this. They're friends of mine.

If you're planning a visit to Wobegon, don't wait too long. You'll miss the big parade sponsored by "The Sons of Knute." And don't be afraid of the barking dog. That's iust Busier, the show dog,

Mr. Keillor, who never gives his name on the show, draws heavily on remembrances from his childhood in creating his characters. "Eight or ten of them are people

I could point to," he said, "and the rest are composites." When the show began, he recalled, there were sometimes more

ers who raise the wheat used in But in recent years, tickets have been sold out long before each permeanwhile, has been transformed from an abandoned, dilapidated building into a returbished showplace for the line arts.

Across the country, "A Prairie Home Companion" inspired intense devotion and lovalty among its fans. At a Friday night benefit show, with proceeds going to the World Theater, fans came from as far away as Massachusetts and Or-

In his news broadcast from Wobegon. Mr. Keillor alluded to his decision to leave the show. He talked about his childhood in Lake Wobegon, when the small lake in the little town seemed more like an ocean, not surrounded by land, but an opening to the world and "wher-

ever I wanted to go."

Now, he said, that little boy was setting out on those waters.

"I don't know what's around that bend, hut when I do. I'll be sure to let you know," he said. "And that's all the news from Lake Wobegon, a little town where all the women are strong, all the men are good-looking, and all the chilpeople on stage than in the seats. dren are above average.



Garrison Keillor reads letters from listeners during a broadcast of Public Radio's "A Prairie Home Companion."

FBI Infiltrates Cocaine Rings

WASHINGTON - The FBI has announced scores of arrests of people accused of running narcotics money-laundering rings, among the seizure of millions of dollars them seven Colombians. Undercover agents processed sums totaling \$175 million in the three-year

The agents infiltrated the money laundering rings of four Colombian cocaine trafficking groups, resulting in charges against 160 people and woth of assets, drugs and cash, FBI officials said. The operation ended Friday with arrests in eight U.S. cities and on the Island of Aruba.

Tehran Denies Reports That It Is Holding Waite And Americans in Iran

BEIRUT — The Iranian Embas-sy denied Sunday that Terry Waite, the missing Anglican Church en-voy, or any of the eight American hostages in Lebanon have been

taken to Iran. "None of the hostages is in Tehran, said a spokesman for the embassy's press section. "The Iranian Islamic republic has nothing to do with the hostages, whomever they

"We also deny that Terry Waite has been taken to Tehran," said the spokesman, who declined to be

The statement was in response to report Saturday in a Lebanese weekly magazine, Ash Shaara, that some of the American hostages had been taken to Iran, where a powerful faction wants them put on trial.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Pete Martinez, said the U.S. had no information to substantiate the report by Ash Shaara, which first reported the trip to Iran by U.S. officials in an attempt to free hostages in Leba-

non.
"However," Mr. Martinez said, if such reports were indeed true, we would consider it a matter of the utmost gravity and would hold the Iranian government directly re-sponsible for the safety and wellbeing of the hostages."
He added: "In any case, the very

notion of a 'trial' for the hostages i outrageous. The hostages are not criminals but innocent victims. The terrorist kidnappers are those who should be facing trial." ■ Iranian Politics Cited

Nora Boustany of The Washing-ton Post reported earlier from Bei-

Asb Shaara, quoting sources close to Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the man selected to succeed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said Ayatollah Montazeri was demanding that the American hostages "be brought to trial, especially since some of them have been taken to Iran."

Such a demand, if true, would indicate that the radical wing of Iran's leadership, represented by Ayatollah Montazeri, is further challenging the less radical line of the parliament speaker, Hashemi

On the question of Mr. Waite's whereabouts, Al-Ittihad, a semiofficial newspaper in Abu Dhabi, re-ported Saturday that he had been taken to Iran twice for talks with officials there, but it did not say whether he was still there. Mr. Waite vanished Jan. 20.

lows a period of prolonged silence on the fate of the hostages and coincides with renewed friction between the United States and Iran APPL

over U.S. moves to increase its military presence in the Gulf. In addition to the State Department comment, other U.S. officials said they doubted the veracity of Ash Shaara's report because the American bostages are believed to

be held in Beirur's southern sub-The suburbs have been virtually surrounded by Syrian troops single they moved into Beirut in February. The officials said the Syrians would almost certainly seize the hostages if an attempt were made to transfer them out of Beirut.

Hassan Sabra, editor and publisher of Ash Shaara, told Reuters Saturday that the American hos-tages were transferred to Iran some months ago and definitely before the deployment of Syrian troops in West Beirut."

He was quoted as saving the hostages were moved "as a means of pressure against the United

The report by Ash Shaara said that some of the American kidnap-ping victims were "actually in Iran and are under severe interroga-

Communists Pick Candidate for French Election

PARIS — The French Commu nist Party ratified a pro-Moscow hardliner, Andre Lajoinie, 56, to run in the 1988 presidential elections. He was elected by 98.8 percent of the vote Saturday during the party's national conference.

The party, firmly aligned with the Soviet Union, split with President François Mitterrand's Socialists in 1984, withdrawing from the

Delegates jeered Pierre Juquin, Delegates jeered Pierre suquan, the leading reformer of the party's central committee, when he appealed to the conference not in back Mr. Lajoinie, He said that supporting the hand-picked candidate of George Marchais would be seen for the death of the French "voting for the death of the French unist Party."

Mr. Marchais, head of the party for 15 years, has presided over a decline in the party's fortunes. hether he was still there. Mr. Once the most powerful single par-vaite vanished Jan. 20.

Ash Shaara's report in Beirut folhave about 10 percent of the one.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Hollywood Battles to Cut Back On Spectacular Cost of Films

The American film industry is battling runaway costs in ways large, small and peculiarly Hollywood, The New York Times reports. Although theatrical film rentals have been good, at \$1.67 hillion in 1986, and home video sales even better, at \$2.16 hillion, the cost of an average film made hy a major studio rose from \$2.3 million in 1975 to \$8 million in 1980 to \$17.5 million last year. This does not include marketing expenses of \$7.5 million, plus financing costs and studio over

Inflation, casualness about expenses, loss of the investment tax credit and huge salaries - \$16 million to Sylvester Stallone for his oext Rambo role, \$1,500 for some Teamsters union chauffeurs - are blamed. So are some profligate Hollywood babits dating from the days of silent films. Studio heads change frequently, and the new boss routinely dismisses anyone hired by his predecessor. This can mean huge severance payments. Stars often insist on bringing their own retinues. including cinematographer, makeup artists, stand-in and double, at salaries well over scale. Incompetent executives with friends in high places often are kicked upstairs at dou-

On the other hand, Walt Disney Co. made "The Color of Money" in 1986 for \$13.8 million despite the film's high-salaried stars, Paul Newman and Tom Cruise, and director, Martin Scorsese. They were to be paid in full only if the film came in on budget. It was finished \$1 million under budget.

Short Takes

The Algonquin Hotel in Manhattan has been sold to a Tokyo company's Brazilian subsidiary, which pledges to maintain the hotel's character and traditions. The Algonquin is best known for the wits like Robert Benchley, Dorothy Parker and Alexander Woollcott who gathered for meals at its Round Table in the 1930s. Ben Bodne, 85, who had run the hotel for 41 years, stated four months ago that he favored designating it a historic landmark, meaning it could not be torn down or substantially altered. That remains a possibility.

Volunteer charity work continues to grow despite the high mobility of U.S. families, the increasing number of women in the work force and assertions that Americans are increasingly preoccupied with their own material well-being. A Gallup poll found that as many as four in 10 adult citizens who were surveyed said they were involved, in one way or another, in such activities as helping the underprivileged, the infirm or the elderly. This is the high point of a 10-year trend, with 27 percent reporting such charitable work in a 1977 survey.

Donors to the New Orleans symphony can dial (504) 976-2767 and hear 30 seconds of recorded music and a voice thanking them for contributing to the orcbestra. Then \$25 is automatically added to their next phone bill. It's the easiest way possible to give money to the sympbony," said Anne O'Brien, a spokeswoman. Those who dial the number accidentally will be reimbursed.

Notes About People

Such presidential aspirants as George Bush, Jack F. Kemp, Alexander M. Haig Jr., Bruce Babbitt, Paul Laxalt, Albert Gore and Pai Robertson all have the same final four digits in the telephone numbers of their Washington campaign headquarters: 1988. The number of Michael Dukakis's headquarters is 1-800-USA-MIKE. Paul Simon did not get a 1988 because, said Paula Nixon, a spokeswoman, "be doesn't need stuff like

Mae C. Jemison has become the first black woman selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for astronaut training. Dr. Jemison, 30, a physician in general practice at a Los Angeles medical center, was one of four civilians and 10 military officers selected from 1,962 applicants. Born in Decatur, Alabama, she was raised in Chicago and spent two years as a Peace Corps doctor in West Africa. "I try to do things that are interesting to me," she said, and as for being a role model, "If I can be an inspiration to anyone, then that's an added benefit."

Brooke Shields, who entered Princeton University in the fall of 1983, graduated on schedule with ber class this month. The film actress, who is 22, graduated with honors in Romance languages. "I did it," she declared at her first and last campus press conference. "I've proven something to myself. I didn't expect to get bonors but I worked as hard as I could from day one."

-ARTHUR HIGBEE

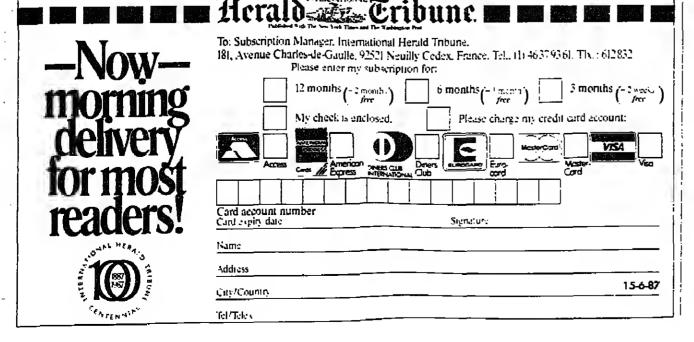
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Congressional Panel Says Officers on Stark Failed to React in Gulf

By George C. Wilson
Washington Past Service

said that the officers of the USS the report said.

Stark failed to react soon enough to

Three days enrier, the destroy-

they could have been brought into prepared for firing. action," the committee chairman,

investigation by the committee short of heroic."

Mr. Aspin said the investigation indicated that "a confluence of three other key officers. But in a omissions" by the ship's personnel and hy the Iraqi pilot caused the committee report, Captain Brindel tragedy, not faulty equipment or listed questions that may form the inadequate rules of engagement. Among the findings in the report

were the following: • The ship's officers did not proper precautions. When the Iraqi plane was 43 miles (70 kilometers) away, a petry officer asked if a had determined that it would come warning should be issued but was within 10 miles of the Stark if it told not to do so by the tactical continued its southerly course. action officer. Warnings were sent when the plane was 13 and 11 miles away, and "it is possible that both to defeat this attack" and "why no warned the plane," Mr. Aspin said. air search, fire control radars" or

 The Iraqi pilot failed to tune in to or heed the warnings and fired identify the plane or missile that is his missiles at a radar hip rather than looking to see what he was shooting at as do Iranian and other pilots flying over a waterway crowded with ships of many nations.

The warmings and three termitting radar signals in the area. Captain Briodel disclosed that was shooting at as do Iranian and other pilots flying over a waterway safe distance he had ordered the captain articles. Stark to conduct a full-speed run, a test during which the ability in the safe distance which the ability is not at the captain and the safe distance which the ability is not at the safe distance which the safe distance which the safe distance with the safe di

in his cabin, having just used the is a demanding operation that is tollet, when the missile hit, and he seldom conducted when a ship is said in a written statement that he on patrol at night in a dangerous was not informed that the plane and congested area like the Gulf.

was making a close approach. alert the ship to incoming missiles cers and sailors were focused on the was turned off because of too many false alarms. The report said it was Iraqi plane, probable that a crewman watching The committee report said the probable that a crewman watching a radarscope "was distracted and missed the visual signal" that where fran had said it would opershould have appeared oo his ate its ships.

 The lookout who first detected the missile was not told of the Iraqi

onds before impact, the lookout realized it was a missile, started WASHINGTON - The House screaming Inbound missile, in-Armed Services Committee has bound missile, and hit the deck,"

the threat of an approaching Iraqi er USS Coontz had a similar expeniercraft in the Gulf on the night of rience with an approaching Iraqi May 17 wheo Exocet missiles Mirage. The plane turned out to slammed into the ship, killing 37 have another target, a tanker, but the Coontz reacted properly, radio-With 20-20 hindsight, the evi- ing its first warning 39 miles away. dence shows the Stark should have It turned to allow its weapons to be if radioed a warning to the Iraqi Mi- used against the plane, an antizirrage much sooner and should have craft missile was loaded into a turned broadside to unmask all its launcher, and chaff, designed to equipment, radar and weapons, so divert an incoming missile, was

The committee stressed that it Representative Les Aspin, Demo- did not have all the facts when it crat of Wisconsin, said in releasing wrote its report, and it termed the a preliminary report on the disas- successful efforts of the officers and crew in keeping the Stark from ons from China, including anti-The report was based on a field sinking after it was hit "nothing

Glenn R. Brindel

ship missiles, and he warned the U.S. and the Soviet Union to stay

out of the Gulf, The New York

Times reported from Beijing. He added that if Iraq would stop

attacking ships in the Gulf, Iran would do likewise.

He made his remarks in response

to reports that China has sold Iran

surface-to-ship missiles of the type known in the West as Silkworm.

China has denied making such a

sale.

The inquiry did not include interviews with the Stark's skipper or short written addendum to the basis of his defense if the navy decides to court-martial him. A navy investigation is under way.

One question, Captain Brindel warn the Iraqi pilot in time or take said, is why he was not informed that the ship's radar was tracking the approaching Iraqi plane an within 10 miles of the Stark if it

The captain also asked why the missiles were fired before we missile launch was detected on the

> test during which the ship is run at full power. Navy skippers say this

Navy officials said it is likely · An audio alarm designed to that Captain Brindel and key offitest rather than the approaching

Stark clearly was outside the zone

■ China Arms Link Denied Iran's foreign minister. Ali Akbar Velayati, denied Saturday that plane and did oot tell his superiors bar Velayati, denied Saturday that about his first sighting. "Only sechis country had received any weap-

Geraldine Page Dies; Actress Was 62

than 40 years and the winner of an Academy Award and two Emmys, died Saturday at her Manhattan in Smoke" home, apparently after a heart at-

Miss Page had been nominated. for a Tony award for "Blithe Spirit," a Noel Coward comedy on Broadway in which she portraved an eccentric medium who contacts

She had missed a Saturday matinee performance, and police said she was later found dead.

Miss Page won an Academy Award for best actress last year for her role in the film "A Trip to Bountiful," in which she played an aging woman who returns to her home town.

Other of her recent films were "I'm Dancing As Fast As I Can" in 1982 and "The Pope of Greenwich Village" in 1984.

Miss Page also won Emmys in 1966 and 1967 for the outstanding single performance by an actress in a television drama. She was born in Kirksville, Mis-

Miss Page was married twice, first to Alexander Schneider and

had two sons and one daughter. girlish actress who specialized in playing neurotic, lost women, espe- grave."

cially the heroines of Tennessee Alexander Iolas, 78, NEW YORK -- Geraldine Page, Williams. She first gained notice on 62, a Broadway actress for more stage to 1952 while playing Alma Winemiller, the repressed spinster in a revival of Williams" "Summer

> The had play failed on Broadway four years earlier, but Miss Page's performance impressed critics and audiences. It was one of the earliest successes of the fledgling off-Broadway movement,

Her greatest success came in 1959 as the Princess Kosmonopolis, an aging film star, in Williams' "Sweet Bird of Youth," in which she played opposite Paul Newman. Rainmaker."

Brooks Atkinson, a theater critic of The New York Times, once wrote of her: "Miss Page is not a forceful woman; she does not impose herself on the parts she plays. But somewhere behind and beneath the modesty and prosiness of her personality lies an extraordioary perception, which illuminates the characters she plays."

Before she won her Academy Award, Miss Page had been nominated seven times; she lost more Oscars than any other actress in the motion picture academy's history. She told the Los Angeles Times

then to Rip Torn an actor; both in 1970: "One of the things that marriages ended in divorce. She intrinued me about acting from the intrigued me about acting from the start was that you could be burned Miss Page was a fluttery-voiced, at the stake as St. Joan six times a week and not have to molder in the

Greek Dealer in Pop Art

ATHENS (AP) - Alexander Iolas, 78, a leading Greek art dealer and patron of pop art, died Mon-day in a New York hospital, friends said Wednesday. The cause of death was not given.

The last major exhibit organized by Mr. Iolas was "Andy Warhol's Cenacolo," unveiled in a Milan palazzo in January.

Mr. Iolas, who was born in Alexandria, Egypt, first won fame as a young dancer in the neo-classic Greek style of Isadora Duncan, He-Another big success was in N. danced in salous in Rome, Berlin Richard Nash's comedy "The and Paris before moving to New York, where he opened an art gallery in Manhattan that he later said "introduced Americans to Cub-

Raiph Guldahi, 75,

A Leading Golfer in '30s NEW YORK (NYT) -- Ralph Guldahi, 75, a tail Texan who dominated professional golf in the late 1930s only to give up the tour for lack of interest, died in his sleep Thursday at his home in the Los Angeles suburb of Sherman Oaks.

He was the golf professional at the Braemar Country Cluh in Tarzana, California.

In a span of four years he won the Western Open in 1936, 1937 and 1938; the United States Open in 1936 and 1937; and, after two straight second-place finishes, the Masters in 1939. He also played on

three consecutive Ryder Cup teams in 1937, 1939 and 1941

Tuvia Bielsky, 81,

Led Jewish Anti-Nazi Troop NEW YORK (NYT) - Tuvis Bielsky, 81, the leader of an armed band of Jewish partisans in Nazioccupied Belorussia that was known as Bielsky's Brigade, died Friday in Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn. A resident of Brooklyn, he used the surname Bell.

Beginning in 1941, Mr. Bielsky's group operated against the Nazis from the forests of the Novogrudok region of Belorussia in the Soviet Union, harboring Jewish families and conducting raids against the German occupiers.

Elizabeth Hartman, 43, an actress nominated for an Oscar for her first film role in the 1966 movie "A Patch of Blue," Wednesday after she jumped from a building in

Pittsburgh. Leo Sollivan, 66, a former editor at The Washington Post and public relations director of the Kennedy Center, Wednesday of cancer in

Washington. Raya Dunayevskaya, 77, an author, lecturer and former secretary to Leon Trotsky, Tuesday in Chica-

Daniel Mandell, 92, a film editor who won Oscars for "Pride of the Red Bank, New Jersey. Yankee" in 1942, "Best Years of Jack Dunn 3d, 65, a longtime Our Lives" in 1946 and "The Baltimore Oriole executive. Thurs-Apartment" in 1960, in Newport day in Baltimore after heart bypass Beach, California.



Geraldine Page, with the Oscar she received last year for best actress.

and free-lance writer who was a former assistant managing editor of Fortune magazine, Monday in

and colon surgery.

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Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher. 30-5-87.



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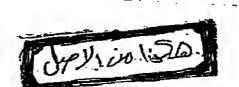
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mayor in 1970 because, as he once

explained, "we have the duty to

ensure the survival of the memory of the events of 1939-45."

which destroyed three quarters of

the town. It was not until 1983 that

he was seriously able to embark on

his dream by beginning an archi-

tectural competition for the memo-

took place in September. Thirteen countries, including both East and

West Germany, sent commemora-

Caen, and it had to be done now."

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said

at the time, "It will be a temple of

generations will come to meditate

think and feed their energy from

the springs of bistory."

After visiting the museum site.

the American party traveled about

30 miles (48 kilometers) to Omaha

Beach, where U.S. forces suffered

their worst mauling of the battle as

they came asbore in the teeth of

German heavy artillery and ma-

piece of ground bought with Amer-

ican blood, it was Omaha Beach?

said Mr. Gibbons, who as a captain

In the cemetery on the heights above the beach, 9,386 Americans

are buried beneath simple white crosses and stars of Davides 000

died during the 76 days of the Bat

All told, 3,120,000 combatants

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took part in the battle, and 367,000

U.S. soldiers, seamen and

tle of Normandy.

"If there was ever a consecrated

chine gun emplacements.

our Western values where younger

"This museum had to be built in

The official ground-breaking

But first he had to complete the task of repairing the ravages of war

Uncertainty Shadows Conciliatory Moves by Chun's Likely Successor

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

SEOUL - As Rob Tae Woo, the man almost certain to be South Korea's next president, was talking about his desire for political recon-

their eyes with handkerchiefs. Unexpectedly, they had taken in nasty gulps of tear-gas fumes that clung to the clothing of reporters

and photographers. There was mild irony in the discomfort of the ruling group, which was suffering what many of its lellow citizens have endured in jur-

NEWS ANALYSIS

moil in Seoul's streets. For days, not policemen had saturated the center of the city with tear gas to end demonstrations by student ment widely seen as unpopular. radicals committed to toppling the authoritarian government.

Skirmishes between dissidents and the police were the most vio- wield power up to Feb. 25, 1988. lent and prolonged street actions. While his heir apparent talked that the capital had seen in several

Mr. Roh's week of triumph.
On Wednesday, 7,300 delegates
On Wednesday, 7,300 delegates

Justice Party acclaimed him as important step toward democracy their presidential nominee. The convention was window dressing. The only vote that really counted had been cast a week earli- dealing sternly with radicals. "no er when President Chun Doo Hwan matter what sacrifice may be necesnamed Mr. Roh, his old friend and

fellow former general, to succeed Mr. Roh's nomination indicated agrees he will pursue his predecesthe delicacy of his political situa-

Not that the band of militant students seems capable of attracting the broad popular support needed to upset the transition. But,

as one foreign diplomat put it, "They can make it messy." It was already messy enough for Mr. Roh. As a key player in Mr. Chun's bloody consolidation of power seven years ago, Mr. Roh faces the same challenges to his legitimacy that have dogged the in-

cumbent president. for himself quickly. There are signs year could affect U.S. attitudes.

anti-government party to join in a ted and impervious to tear-gas barpolitical dialogue. He proposed — rages, Still, they seem unlikely to be without offering specifics — fewer able to trigger massive unrest that constraints on the press and on could bring down the government.

There was no imminent danger of this happening in Singapore, he said, adding: "But we are not necessity."

provincial governments. And he said he was willing to discuss the length of his term in office with opposition leaders.

That last effort was seen as a gesture of willingness to eventually ciliation at a news conference last resume an essential debate ended week, members of his party sat be- abruptly by Mr. Chun: how to hind him, coughing and dabbing change the constitutional process for selecting the national leader.

Pressure may mount for Mr. Roh to convince Koreans he is serious about a dialogue. A likely move would be for his party to advocate changing the electoral college rules to make them fairer; this could lure the opposition to participate in the process and make it seem more egitimate.

But the opposition will probably stick to its boycott plans. Moreover, it is hard to imagine that any of Mr. Roh's pledges might change general attitudes about a govern-

Mr. Roh cannot guarantee quick delivery on anything he proposes. for Mr. Chun says he intends to about democracy to party delegates last week. Mr. Chun barely men-

As the projects continued into tioned the word in his own speech, the weekend, they cast a menacing It has long been plain that Mi. the weekend, they cast a menacing sbadow over what was to have been Chun considers his intention to at a convention of his Democratic tarily - as being of itself the most that the country has taken.

Unlike Mr. Roh's remarks, the president's comments emphasized

A question is whether Mr. Roh will indeed be a substantive change The street clashes that followed from Mr. Chun. Mr. Roh himself sor's basic policies, with their overtion as he prepares to become pres-riding concern for national security, economic progress and limited political dissent.

The major difference, experts say, may involve personal style. Mr. Chun talks incessantly and does not listen, people who have spent time with him say. In contrast, Mr. Roh is said to have accepted the roughand tumble of party polices and is more willing to listen.

In the meantime, South Korea must deal with other pressures. The perceived threat from North Korea One difficult task he faces is to is likely to persist, and an apcarve a distinct political identity proaching presidential election

he is trying.

And, as always, there are the sudents. They are disciplined, commit-

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and military

leaders in Asia.

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the Middle East

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attention to

the Paris Air Show.

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UN Troops, Protesters Scuffle on Cyprus

United Nations peacekeepers trying to keep Greek-Cypriot demonstrators from passing through a cease-fire line near Nicosia on Sunday. The women wanted to cross to the Turkish occupied north and go to the Turkish Embassy to protest the division of the island. Many of the demonstrators were refugees who fled from the northern part of the island during the 1974 invasion by Turkish forces.

SEOUL: Students Occupy Cathedral but Violence Ebbs REAGAN:

(Continued from Page 1) dong Cathedral, for example, they chose a traditional sanctuary, and the police have not gone in to arrest them. As a result, their occupation of the cathedral bas inspired many of the protests that have sprung up

The location of the protest also has brought the protection and moral force of the Catholic Church, Priests and nuns have flocked to the church from around the city, and there has been talk of forming

human barriers to defend the siu- others were there to support the dents in the event of a police raid. students.

"We support their spirit of protest, of democracy," said Augustine Ko, secretary to the leader of the country's Catholics, Cardinal Stephen Kim. The church is urging the students to forswear violence, he said, and has confiscated gasoline bombs from them.

Thousands of people thronged into the brick cathedral on Sunday. Some came for scheduled Masses:

essarily immune. We need to con-

Singapore emerged from a peri-

of racial tension, high unem-

tion in the 1960s to become a stable

make the required constitutional

However, Mr. Rajaratnam said,

sources said legislation to combine

30 to 33 single-member constituen-

cies into larger voting units, each

People's Action Party's superior or-

ganization and resources would

paigning for three-member elector-

be perpetual and absolute control

by the PAP." he added. Govern-

ment sources denied this, saying

strong, the party risked losing seats

They said that the establishment

of an elected presidency was de-pendent on the timing of Mr. Lee's

retirement as prime minister.

in multiples of three.

"The end result, as I see it, could

ed the proposal to introduce three-normal activity.

member of Parliament, said the and gasoline bombs.

give it an unfair advantage in cam- Protest by Soviet Jews

that if anti-government feeling was

struct protective walls."

slate of candidates.

guistic communities.

SINGAPORE: Electoral Shifts

dential advisory council to safeguard minority rights. Mr. Rajaramam, a close associate of Mr. Lee, said a group of younger ministers headed by Goh Chok Tong, first deputy prime minister, was playing a leading role

in working out these proposals. The Western democratic process. Mr. Rajaratnam asserted, was "breaking up in parts of Asia. the South Pacific and Africa because of racial and religious Intolerance and rampant corruption."

He mentioned Sri Lanka and Fiji as recent examples where ethnic suspicions and rivalries had caused political turmoil.

seminary student who was strolling through the crowd outside the cathedral during the afternoon. "But today I am coming here specially. Although priests at the church

have generally been supportive of the students, there were signs that the visitors were wearing out their A priest who had asked students to move a rally that was being

staged outside the church during a Mass was in angry conversation with a student over the issue. Earlier, priests had urged students to accept an offer from the police for safe passage from the

cathedral, but with no promise that they they would be free from arrest. In a statement directed to the ployment and Communist agita- students, church officials said: multiracial country with one of the to maintain normal evangelical ac-"The church, because of its mission highest living standards in Asia. tivities, has certain limitations to The People's Action Party won continuing to support you in all 77 of 79 sears in Parliament at the aspects and we appeal to you to for negotiations on the budget. last elections in December 1984 return to your homes, schools and and has the necessary votes to work places as soon as possible."

At several places around the cachanges for electoral reform. The thedral Sunday, demonstrators and party has always run a multiractal police again fought battles with The violence was limited, howevthere was currently no requirement er, and on Sunday night, for the country in the next few weeks to for opposition parties to do so.

He said the government regard
central Seoul seemed returned to

normal activity.

Meanwhile, in the city of Choning to win office by appealing to
particular racial, religious or linunities communities. Otherwise, protests in provincial

cies into larger voting units, each with candidates standing under one onstrators in the streets of Seoul However, there are lew signs that party banner, might be put to par- late into the night, sometimes pur- concessions, such as increased tax- Am Everywhere). liament for approval in the last quarter of 1987.

Chiam See Tong, an opposition with chunks of broken pavement

Fights Ahead

sy, but the televised proceedings

ence in Venice, Mr. Reagan devoted about as much time to answeraffair as be did about the summit

On budget priorities, Mr. Reagan and the congressional Democrats have been at odds since the beginning of the year, with the president continuing to oppose tax

White House strategists have vatched with some satisfaction as the Democrats bave been unable to agree among themselves on an alternative to the presideot's priorities, During this period, Mr. Rea-gan spurned Democranc appeals

On Saturday, policemen wearing compromise on the budget itself.

U.S. deficit was reduced by \$40 nist deputies who are already imbillioo last year, allied leaders in prisoned?" Venice complained to Mr. Reagan that the U.S. fiscal imbalance was

remain a source of attention and

ng questions about the Iran-contra memorial shortly after becoming

increases or defense cuts.

As White House officials view it, the next phase calls for a public campaign by Mr. Reagan for his budget priorities and for some kind of overhaul of the budget process. Mr. Reagan intends to make a series of appearances around the underline this theme.

The White House bas yet to embudget process, but Mr. Reagan's gressional leaders. White House of-

Mr. Reagan is willing to offer any

hindering their economies.

(Confinued from Page 1)

Last week, at his news confer-

es or cuts in defense spending. than make progress in reducing the fighters. deficit by compromising on these

meeting and the Gulf,

brace a plan for overhauling the chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., has bad extensive talks with con-Other People's Action Party cities appeared to bave tapered off. in the budget process could ease a ficials say an agreement on changes

generations why it was fought, in the hope that something like it will never have to be fought again. The museum of glass and white

Normandy stone will rise above the bunker headquarters where General Wilhelm Richter, commanding the German 716th Infantry Division, directed the battle against British-Canadian forces advancing on Caen from the Normandy

(Continued from Page 1)

scholarships so that historians can come to Caen and study the battle.

One project is a computerized index of all available source materi-

al on the battle; most of the materi-

al is scattered in different coun-

tries. Another idea is an audio-

visual archive that would contain

everything from Hollywood movies

of the epoch to miles of intelligence

pictures that have not been looked

But the project is primarily

meant to be a memorial to the bat-

tle that raged around this ancient

city for two months in the summer

of 1944, an attempt to tell younger

nt since the war.

Within the museum, visitors will be led on what the designers call "a voyage through memory," from the Treaty of Versailles, through the jazz age and the rise of Nazism to the occupation of France and the

Holocaust. The crowning part of the visit will be a 15-minute "spectacular" of the invasion itself followed by another display illustrating the mein the 501st Parachute Infantry jumped behind German lines on D.

morial's message of peace.

Despite the fact the building still is an empty shell, all of this is supposed to be ready for inauguranon by June 6 next year, the 44th anniversary of the battle. Will it be?

The mastermind of the project. Jean-Marie Girault, the mayor of Caen, raised his shoulders in a shrug. "It has to be ready," he said. Mr. Girault, who was an 18-year-

were killed or wounded. "Here was the beginning of the end for the Nazis," said Mr. Thur-mond, who participated in the batold Red Cross worker during the hattle, had the idea of building the tle as a major in the 82d Airborne

BARBIE: France Views Nazi Years

(Continued from Page 1)

Delirium of Deficiency - a New Form of Manifestation of Melancholy." Dr. Lafon: said he found that article and others like it in the annals of France's psychiatric soci-

ety,
"Psychiatry was contaminated right to the marrow by a profound clouding of the scientific mind. blind before facts and incapable of interpreting them," he wrote.

To illustrate his assertions, Dr. Lafont reproduced a photograph of a group of naked patients from a hospital at Clermont-de-l'Oise, north of Paris. The skeletal figures, photographed after the 1944 liberation, are reminiscent of concentranon camp victims.

Almost esoterie by comparison is the debate over Brasillach, who was known for an elegant turn of pen, particularly in his novel "How Time Passes. Brasillach, who made no secret

of his fascist leanings before the war, became editor of the collaborationist weekly Je Suis Partont (I

നെവി was so intransigent on this that be clans beld in French prisons, de-would prefer to leave office next nouncing "these men who are moryear defending his priorities rather al accomplices" of Resistance

"Why are we writing to strike them?" he wrote. "What are we Despite his assertion that the waiting for to shoot the Commu-

He was shot on Feb. 6, 1945, at age 36, after the rejection of a plea mann's nine-hour film on the Holofor mercy signed by several other caust

writers, who were not political sympathizers with him, such as Albert Camus and François Mauriac, The current debate was prompt

ed by a new book on his work by Anne Brassie. Her critics see the book as an attempt to vindicate Brasillach's politics, Brasillach's fate has been dis-

cussed in two television programs over the past two months. In one Alain Decaux, a member of the French Academy, concluded that, while Brasillach's activities were reprehensible, his punishment was too harsh.

Against this background, a propaganda campaign, mostly in the form of leaflets distributed in schools, has sought to deny the very existence of the gas chambers, I appears aimed at countering an or-der by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that children of high school age should receive extra instruction about the Vichy laws against Jews.

The main figure in the campaign is Robert Faurisson, who was suspended as a Lyon University literature professor because of his theo-In one editorial he called for the ries. He contends that, since nobody ever witnessed an actual death in a gas chamber, there is no proof. He has been convicted of libel for publishing such theories in

A leaflet bearing his signature and distributed June 2 outside the Lyon courthouse denounced publicity about the Holocaust as 'Shoah business." a play on "Shoah," the title of Claude Lanz-

POPE: Jaruzelski Upbraids John Paul, Sees 'Alien Manipulations' of Truth

Turatuta, said Sunday.

MOSCOW - About 30 Soviet

Jews demonstrated in front of city

test the government's emigration

stones and tear gas.

(Continued from Page 1) Mr. Lee foreshadowed his inten-Popieluszko, the slain pro-Solidariition to step down when he referred at a National Day rally in 1984 to ty priest, in a ceremony at St. Stanislaw Kosika Church that was witthe practice of chief executive offi- nessed by thousands of followers. cers in U.S. corporations retiring at 65 after ensuring a smooth succes-

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In an American television interview, a summary of which was pubthe center of Warsaw. lished in Singapore on Sunday, Mr. Lee said he had not made up his bishops, John Paul made clear that mind when to retire but would be expected the Roman Catholic probably make the decision next Church in Poland to carry on a year. He will be 65 in September sugerous battle for human rights and the expansion of political liber-

Mr. Lee is the logical candidate ties even as it sought a more stable to become Singapore's first elected president, and his occupancy of that post will help sustain confidence in the future of the country, Mr. Rajaratnam added.

Mr. Gob. the first deputy prime minister, is considered by most poinical analysts to be the most likely. candidate to succeed Mr. Lee.

French Minister Rejects AIDS List

PARIS - The French health minister, Michele Barzach, rejected on Sunday a plan by the Alpes-Maritimes department to keep an anonymous record of people inlected with the AIDS virus.

The minister issued a statement saying the plan, which the Alpes-Maritimes authorities maintain will make it possible to follow the progress of the disease more closely. everstepped the department's powers, which cover only measures to compathenereal disease "AIDS is not a venereal disease," her date-

The Alpes-Maritimes departs ment, which borders Italy, is one of France's most politically conservative regions. The departmental

council approved the plan for a computer register of AIDS carriers

relationship with the Communist "must not overlook" such matters

Sounding a note of conciliation with the government, John Paul indicated that the establishment of Later, the pope celebrated the formal ties between the Vatican last large outdoor Mass of his jour- and Poland, loog sought by Generformal ties between the Vatican ney in front of a buge gothic sky- al Jaruzelski, was a real and in scraper placed by Josef Smiin in many ways desirable prospect. the center of Warsaw. However, the pope cautioned, "We are facing a serious work," which he said was aimed not only at the realization of formal ties but also at

"making is credible for the nation and the church," The church, be added, should

as human rights and the principle of participation in the political

The pope's remarks and his willinguess to meet a second time with General Jaruzelski appeared in-tended to add a final note of balance to a visit in which John Paul was otherwise unrelenting in his political demands on the govern-ment and almost unqualified in his support for the opposition.

sphere "without discrimination."

During his week in Poland, the church, be added, should pope met privately with and served communion publicly to Lech Wa-

lesa, the Solidarity leader, called for a rethinking of the very premises" of the Communist order, and told bundreds of thousands of cheering supporters in Solidarity's birthplace in Gdansk, "I pray for the special heritage of Polish Soli-

darity."
The authorities responded to the pope's tour with a show of police force unseen since the period of martial law imposed under General Jaruzelski from December 1981 to July 1983. The pope's comments on Solidarity were censored from state media, and television coverage was strictly limited.

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The agreement on the bases expires in 1991, but U.S. officials said the base agreement would probably

they were not pressing Mrs. be brought up "in due time." HowAquino to settle the issue. "We ever he said that it would not be

coming later this year, "we want to "She's been concentrating on keep contentious issues like the other things," be said of Mrs.

"She's been concentrating on

One issue that is in the back want to cool it on this," said one, raised during this visit, his third ground of the Shultz-Aquino talks, adding that with local elections since Mrs. Aquino assumed office.

For Aquino, Shultz Has Praise, but No More Aid

By Neil A. Lewis New York Times Service MANILA - Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived here over the weekend bearing expressions of good will but no financial aid bonuses for the government of Presideut Corazon C. Aquino.

"When you think of what they have accomplished in the Philipsenes in what, a year and a half or something like that," Mr. Sbultz said aboard his plane en rouse, "it's quite a success story."

He said economic initiatives had resulted in a real growth rate of more than 5 percent for the last quarter. "Their foreign exchange position is pretty good, and they have rescheduled their debt," he said. "They really have done quite a job." He also praised Mrs. Aquino for

taking a barder military line against the Communist insurgency after having first tried an offer of amnesty to induce the rebels to lay down their arms.

But Mr. Shultz said he regretted that overall hudget cuts this year had resulted in a \$50 million reduction in what Washington had hoped to provide in military aid to

The United States is giving the Philippines \$413 million in overall aid this year, including \$50 million for the military. The administra-tion originally had sought about \$100 million in military aid. "I think the United States can

say we've done well," Mr. Shultz said, "except I wish we bad not had to reduce the military assistance



Some of about 2,000 backers of Former President Ferdinand E. Marcos picketing George P. Shultz's Manila hotel Sunday.

greement to deliver \$163 million ligence community is that the insurgency has continued to grow." the U.S. official said. "but at a of this year's aid, but this is money that has already been allocated. "We don't have any extra money for her this year," a U.S. official said. "The main purpose of the visit is to show the flag, to reassure Cory we haven't forgotten her."

much slower rate."

but is not likely be discussed is the

future of the U.S. bases in the Phil-

Philippine officials have been ex- ippines. pressing irritation and disappointment that U.S. aid has been slow in coming and bave said that this has bampered their efforts to battle the rebels. One U.S. official said that the complaint was unfounded but that the Manila government was edgy because of the recent election

and the continuing fighting. Nonetheless, the United States program in the way we did."

When he meets with Mrs.

When he is to sign an

"The basic judgment of the intel-

A-Ban Facing Test at the Polls

New Zealand Law Is Big Issue in Election Expected Soon

By Charlotte Evans New York Times Service

WELLINGTON, New Zealand - New Zealand's ban on nuclear arms and nuclear-powered ships is now a matter of law, not just government policy, and the issue is certain to be a major one in national elections expected in the next

The legal ban is an important in the America's Cup races this symbol for anti-nuclear mititants in New Zealand, who regard it as an example for the world.

But the jubilation of activists

that an election victory by the opbor will almost certainly mean repeal of the new law.

Jim Bolger, the leader of the National Party, called passage of the law "an exercise in futility" and said it did not make any contribution to arms control and did landers acknowledge that the brothers. One is flying the hamnot guarantee that New Zealand United States has immense influmer and sickle and the other is

mutual defense alliance with Australia and the United States. Because of the nuclear-weapons dispute: the United States has said it

New Zealand's aid. While the ban has provoked The ban, which has strained re- trouble at an official level between lations between Wellington and the United States and New Zea-Washingtoo, became law by a 39- land, it has not resulted in anti-29 vote of Parliament on June 4, Americanism. Iodeed, an Americodifying the policy that has been can living outside the diplomatic to effect since Prime Minister Da- community might never hear of vid Lange's Labor government the nuclear issue at all, in contrast was elected three years ago on a to the daily ribbing Americans pledge to make New Zealand nu- took from New Zealanders when local boats were doing well early.

But the jubilation of activists what kind of weapons may be was tempered by the knowledge aboard U.S. planes that are allowed to use a base at Christposition National Party over La- church that is involved in an Antarctic research program called Operation Deep Freeze." That U.S. program is worth about \$10

million a year to New Zealand.

Further, he said, it pushed aside _ more likely to be about its televithe views of the many New Zea- sion programs, movies and books landers who are disturbed by the than about the atomic issue.

country's status in ANZUS, the American values are now an integral part of our culture," said Mattie Wall, a public-relations consultant in Wellington, who returned to New Zealand last year no longer feels obliged to come to after two years as vice consul in New.York.

> "All the changes in New Zealand in the last three years have moved us toward a greater Americanization in a loose sort of way." she said. "There's an increase io competition, an increase in recognizing ambitions, impatience. speed, material wealth."

> At the same, she said, her generation bad inberited, as a result of American participation in the Vietnam War, "an innate skepti-cism and cynicism about America's foreign policy motives and its capacity for being sensitive."

Others disagree with her view of Americans.

"I think they're a bloody mar-velous people," said Bill Godfrey, president of the Ex-Vietnam Services Association, comprising veterans who fought in Vietnam. "One thing that's overlooked is Whatever their view of U.S. nu- that you can look anywhere in the clear power and ships, New Zea- world today and there are two big would be immune from nuclear ence on the their daily lives, and weapons.

Iflying Old Glory. You takes your talk about the United States is choice."

Angola Leader Rules Out Talks With Rebel Group

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - An Angolan leader has ruled out talks with U.S.-backed anti-Communist rebels and has warned that the worsening conflict between South Africa and neighboring black African into neighboring countries made nations makes the withdrawal of Cuban troops more difficult

Pedro Van Dunem, second-ranking member of the Polithuro of Angola's ruling party, met Thurs-Angola's ruling party, met Thurs-day with Chester A. Crocker, an

had made much progress toward in covert mili-persuading Washington to estab-United States. lish diplomatic relations with his

He seemed to suggest a widening divergency of interests between his government and the United States, and little hope for improved rela-

States, he said, "is withdrawal of against UNITA forces this sum-Cuban troops, and everything is mer, but be indicated that Angola conditioned on this." The United would launch its usual dry-season States estimates there are 37,000 attacks. Mr. Savimbi has said be Cubans in Angola,

Mr. Van Dunem, on his first trip sive.

to the United States, said Angola was interested for economic as well as political reasons in seeing the Cubans left his country and would order them to go "as soon as condi-

tions permit this." But he said South Africa's strikes the prospects for a Cuban with drawal more difficult.

Mr. Van Dunem also said his tional Union for the Total Indeassistant secretary of state.

In an interview Friday, Mr. Van
Dunem gave no indication that be had made much progress toward

assistant secretary of state.

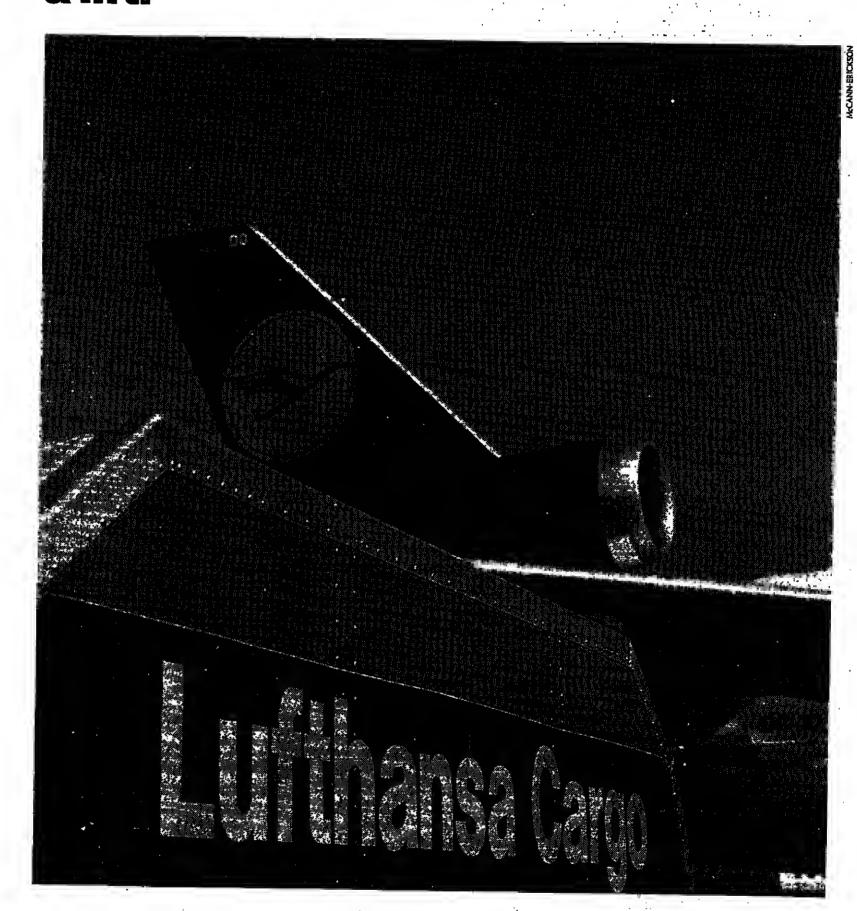
The insurgency is backed by South Africa and also receives \$15 million in covern military aid from the

> The Reagan administration has been pressing Angola to open talks with UNITA

"If we have to negotiale, it's with South Africa we will negotiate." Mr. Van Dunem said.

He denied that his government The basic interest in the United was preparing a big offensive expects a major government offen-

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THE FIRST CAUCUS IS STILL MONTHS AWAY, BUT THERE'S GROWING CON-CERN HERE THAT GEORGE BUSH'S FAILURE TO SHOW A POLITICAL POLITICAL PROFILE-IS STARTING





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Herald Tribune.

Thatcher Triumphs Again

change the course of British politics. To a remarkable degree she has succeeded, and now, in another great triumph, she has won five more years for her Conservative Party to push the country toward, as the prime minister might put it, the virtues of selfreliance and individual initiative.

For America, Mrs. Thatcher's victory also means a stable and reliable alliance. It was not only the Reagan right wing that found the Labor Party's view of the world alarming.

Mrs. Thatcher's style of leadership is, by any standard, aggressive. Her manner is deliberately divisive, and British politics has become increasingly polarized. The Al-liance of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties, which stands for the old style of consensus politics, was the biggest loser in Thursday's voting. The split in her opposi-tion between Labor and the Alliance has modern British history, now enables her to enabled Mrs. Thatcher to win large parlia-mentary majorities with less than half of the

tives got just over 42 percent of it, close to their shares in 1983 and 1979.

The past eight years have been good ones for many in Britain. But the disparities have been widening. The South prospers while the North is deep in depression. Most of heavy manufacturing keeps sinking while other industries, particularly those involving finance and electronics, do conspicuously well. Unemployment has been stuck around 11 percent for five years; there is now a subclass of the more or less permanently unemployed.

If the British economy is being strength ened, this is being achieved at a substantial cost. But Mrs. Thatcher has unquestionably given much of her country a sense of pride and possibility that was not there when she first came to power. This extraordinary third continue her campaign for national renewal.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Five Crimes of Conscience

Fawn Hall, secretary to Oliver North of the National Security Council staff, smuggled her boss's documents out of the White House on Nov. 25 as the administration shut down his Iran-contra operation. It was not a cover-up, she told Congress last week; she was merely "protecting" the enterprise. From whom? "From everyone." Outsiders were threatening the hostage negotiations and new aid for the Nicaraguan rehels.

Senator Warren Rudman protested, "Well, it wasn't the KGB that was coming. Miss Hall; it was the FBI." No use. Oliver North's loyal aide knew who the enemy was: not Moscow or Managua, but any opponent

of the covert operation, including Congress. This attitude could hardly be a more banal symbol of the power-lust and contempt for constitutional government unfolding before the investigating committees. Witnesses like Richard Secord, the former general turned arms dealer, and even Robert McFarlane, the onetime White House moderate, voiced frustration over the need to share power with

Congress and information about terrorism policy with the American people.

What did the Reagan administration do that was so wrong? Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House investigating committee, spelled it out. The administration:

- Created a private network to carry out U.S. foreign policy, contrary to law.
- Enlisted philanthropists and profiteers to buy and sell arms for Iran and the contras. • Sent its emissaries to beg money from third countries.
- Ransomed hostages.

The hearings have accomplished much by raising consciousness about the need for accountability. They have advanced understanding about President Reagan's role in condoning the bostage negotiations. They have forced him out of a defensive pocket of

to admit that he knew more about the arms dealings than previously acknowledged. Mr. Reagan bolds firmly to the claim that he knew nothing about the diversion of Iran arms proceeds to the contras. But what the hearings reveal is not a single shipment of cash in one direction. They show a pattern, in which money flowed surreptitiously through Swiss bank accounts in both direc-

claimed ignorance, and then forgetfulness,

tions, as needed by Colonel North. Fawn Hall gave the game away. "Some-times you just have to go above the written law," she said. The administration claims that Congress did not write the law to prohibit the Iran-contra dealings. If that argument fails, it goes on to contend that Congress lacks the constitutional power to do so.

What all this adds up to is a single central offense: a government behaving above the law. "Our government cannot function cloaked in secrecy." says Mr. Hamilton. "It cannot function unless offirials tell the truth. The Constitution only works when the two branches of government trust one another and cooperate."

Dictators, not democrats, create private governments, develop private budgets by dunning the wealthy, traffic with profiteers and lie to legislatures. Tyrants, not elected

officials, decide which laws apply to them. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Russia's Other Reformers

The world watches Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms with bope and wonder, President Reagan challenges him to go further with glasnost and tear down the Berlin Wall. East German youths trying to bear a rock concert in West Berlin chant his name. How fast and radically can the Soviet system be changed without bringing on reaction?

History offers some answers. Mr. Gorbachev has precursors. Reformers have peritheir vast country trailing other trations, set. out to make changes with some success.

Peter the Great was the grandfather of reformers. He sought, 300 years ago, to remake Russia in Europe's image. Agriculture, scholarship, the military, dress - little escaped his efforts. Peter turned the country into a great empire. Yet he did not radically change the resistant society.

Alexander I in the early 1800s liberalized the state, abolishing the torture of criminals, freeing political prisoners, allowing the sale of foreign books. Fifty years later. Alexander II abolished serfdom in the hope that free labor would be more efficient. He also set up popularly elected local assemblies and introduced jury trials.

Some historians believe the reform movement would have prevailed but for World War I. As it was, of course, communism won out. Yet when Lenin was confronted with atroubled economy in 1921, he responded with his New Economic Policy, partially restoring capitalism. "It is necessary sometimes to take one step backward so we can

take two steps forward," be said. The NEP brought a strong recovery. Yet Stalin threw it out for the rigidly centralized economy that his successors have struggled with ever since.

Most familiar as a reformer is Nikita Khrushchev, Like Mr. Gorbachev, he urged cultural thaws and political change as a way to invigorate the economy and overtake the West. Mr. Gorbachev's reforming zeal is pragmatic, like Alexander II's freeing of the overtake the United States, be must worry about being overtaken economically by the likes of Brazil or even South Korea.

Yet Mr. Gorbachev presses forward Hardly a day now passes without another initiative inconceivable even five years ago. Last week he decided on a further loosening of central controls over the economy - but

without basic restructuring. He is succeeding with the intelligentsia. Some urge even farther-reaching economic reforms. For the masses, however, there is just more exhortation and less vodka. Some in the military, whose leadership Mr. Gorbachev has just overturned, oppose the attempt to break their grip on the economy. Many

ureaucrais are known to be unhappy. History's lessons are not all negative. Those who say the system is too rigid for reform should ponder Lenin's NEP in which the system accommodated real change without losing its character. Lenin, it should be noted, intended this as a temporary retreat. Does Mr. Gorbachev surve for more?

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Change in South Korea?

South Koreans will have the chance in December to vote indirectly for their next president, but no suspense attaches to the outcome of that balloting. Rob Tae Woo, nominated by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, can confidently expect to take office Feb. 25 as the successor to President Chun Doo Hwan. Mr. Roh's inauguration will be a milestone of sorts, marking what the regime is pleased to cite as the first peaceful change of leadership in Korea's modern history. Peaceful, though, is a relative word. As student riots over the last few days have shown. the pending transfer of power represents something less than a consensual decision.

Mr. Roh is a lifelong friend of Mr. Chun and, like him, a former general. But Mr.

Roh is regarded as the more broadly experienced, and possibly more flexible than the highly unpopular Mr. Chun.

The absence of a functioning democracy in South Korea has not stood in the way of enormous economic progress. Expanding prosperity does seem to have made many. perhaps most. South Koreans wary about activities that seem to threaten stability. This represents not so much an endorsement of the status quo as a concern about the proffered alternative to it.

Mr. Rob, like Mr. Chun, says that constitutional revision cannot come until after Seoul plays host to the 1988 Summer Olympic Games, Perhaps. But there is nothing to prevent the ruling party from moving to expand basic freedoms well before then.

- The Los Angeles Times.

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Thatcher Walks Over a Worrisome Foe . . .

By George F. Will

L ONDON — With a hint of insou-ciance, a quality not often as-cribed to her, Margaret Thatcher began her quest for a third term by saying she might seek a fourth. That was rash because bumans are the only creatures neurologically complicated enough to become bored, and boredom makes voters volatile. However, she has wrested consent from her country and earned the gratitude of the United States. The British election of 1987 may

have been as important to Americans as the U.S. elections of 1988 will be. Mrs. Thatcher defeated a man whose ascension to power would have begun the dissolution of NATO, Europe's denuclearization, and the rise of U.S. isolationism.

When Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, was asked in 1983 whether the Soviet Union was a greater threat than the United States. he said. There is an almost miserable equality of threat." Last month Mr. Kinnock, who favors unilateral nuclear disarmament for Britain, spoke of defending — if that is the word — Britain by using the resources that you've got to make any [Soviet] occupation untenable.

Labor's strongest passion, aside from generalized envy, is anti-Americanism. But Mr. Kinnock Americanized his campaign, organizing a "presidential" campaign around a television commercial that made a cult of his personality and informed voters that his relatives like him. Journalists who think the media move the world were still praising his campaign style after voters, having made up their minds about the sub-stance of socialism, handed Labor its worst result (other than its 1983

thrashing) since 1931. The postelection conventional wisdom is that, but for unilateralism, Labor would have won. Yet the rest of its socialism was even more minous. Mr. Kinnock is a socialist. so it often is difficult to understand what he is saying, and it often is more important to understand what he is being careful not to say,

Labor's harely spoken socialism is the same old stuff; high spending. paid for hy being beastly to the Duke of Westminster and taxing the "very rich," meaning anyone earning more than \$40,000. Labor speaks for those who are wards of government, but even more for government as an interest group. Labor exemplifies what bas been called "producer socialism," which means the administration of the state for the benefit of those who administer social services.

Labor cannot comprehend this fact: Mrs. Thatcher appeals not primarily to those with a lot, but to those with a modest amount who have much to lose from the likely consequences of Labor's program: increased taxation and inflation,

Labor's intellectual cupboard is bare, a sign of changed times, George Orwell was only slightly exaggerating when he said, two generations ago, that Britain's last rightist intellectual was T.E. Lawrence, But in Britain today, as in the United States, the direction of most ideologi-cal conversions is from left to right.

SEOUL — The emergence of ASEAN is a sign both of the potential and of the constraints involved in any effort to shape an economic com-

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has

the human and material resources to become a

considerable economic force by the year 2000. Its six

member-states could form a market of 400 million

people by then. But its economic cohesion is weak, due mainly to competitive production and the dif-

fering stages of development among its members.

ASEAN is alone in grouping non-Communist countries in the economically dynamic rim of East

Asia. Only when it gains confidence can a larger

regional cooperative system be built on that base.

tion is a triangle formed by ASEAN, Japan and the

United States, much as West Germany. France and

Italy formed the early core of European economic

cooperation that led to the European Community.

Japan will need ASEAN for raw materials to support its domestic industry and as a market for

The logical framework for wider Pacific coopera-

munity of nations around the Pacific.

Socialism is about equality. Since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979, inequality has increased. This is central to ber program. Thatcherism is, aggressively, a meritocratic antidote to decades of egalitarianism. Labor has no vocabulary for celebrating individual success and has always regarded prosperity as a political problem.

Americans in their sentimental Anglophilia think of Britain as a temperate society in which politics partakes of the general civility. Not true. Politics here is constantly and comprehensively more bitter than American politics has been in this century. Politics become bitter when

the stakes become unhealthily high. In 1953, Churchill said the differences between the parties were dif-ferences of emphasis, not of goals. But on Thursday, voters were choosing as Americans have not had to do since the eve of the Civil War, between starkly different destinies.

The hard. Marxist left comprises

conducted a far more savage and effective assault upon the inherited assumptions of British political life, and the class assumptions underlying it, than the Labor Party ever did when it was in power. The result leaves the country divided on

backwardness and progress.

She declares her intention to drive socialism away from England's blessed plot, this other Eden, before her third term is completed. She has already broken or exiled all who stand for the traditional paternalism of the Conservative Party, whom she has regarded as obstacles to the installation of market forces and as apologists for the welfare state.

The British welfare state was the creation of a privileged class, which saw it as fulfilling the social hargain made with the rest of the nation in the two world wars. Mrs. Thatcher thinks it a bad and unsuccessful bargain, to be ended. The Beveridge Plan for universal social security was presented in 1943, under Churchill's prime ministership. Labor, after the war, only extended and enlarged what the wartime coalition began.

a large portion of the Labor Party and is disproportionately influen-tial. Labor is far to the left of any socialist party that has ever governed in France or Germany. It is

committed to unilateralism, a command economy and a controlled society. And it received about 32 percent of the vote. (The high tide of the French Communist Party was 28.6 percent in 1946.)

Had Labor won, Britain would have undergone a wrenching change far more radical than even that of 1945. Then Churchill, an anti-communist internationalist and conservative welfare-state paternalist, was replaced by Glement Attlee, also an a mild social democrat. Labor remains the principal oppo-

sition, with its leftism hardening be-hind the smiling face it now prudently presents to the public. Someday the principal opposition party will come to power. The question is: Will it be Labor and, if so, will it still he hospitable to those who want Britain to secode from the West?

Washington Post Writers Group.



Her Prize: A Nation Ever More Divided

PARIS - Margaret Thatcher, a democrat and a radical, has

Her re-election as prime minister reveals a poor Britain divided from a rich coe, a radicalized Britain from a complacent one, North from South. Scotland and Wales from England. Mrs. Thatcher would say that it is also a division between old and new,

Since 1979, Mrs. Thatcher bas inspired a successful rebellion against paternalism and welfare. Hers, she believes, is a revolution of freedom, favoring individualism, energy and innovation. Her market measures, however, first resulted in unemployment and "deindustrial-ization." Two years ago it was possi-ble to argue that however meritoriBy William Pfaff

ous Thatcherism's goals might be. they had not been attained - and time was running nut. Early last year, that changed. Un-

employment began to drop, produc-tivity and export performance to improve, business confidence to soar, The progress in the economy reflect-ed favorable international and domestic influences, and Britain still

Rejecting compromise, she represents bitterness and alienation for many.

depends on North Sea oil, which is running out. Still, the morale of Brit-ish business and of the country's ership has been transformed. In addition, Mrs. Thateher has broken the power of a union movement which had become reaction-

ary, Luddite, and corrupt. She sold off nationalized corporations, and people bought the shares. She sold "council houses" — public housing — to tenants, in defiance of a conviction peculiar to the British left. that political virtue lies in workers' not owning their own bomes. Mrs. Thatcher's successes have

been purchased at the cost of inten-sified social conflict. Her enemies, the socialists, the Alliance of the Liberal and Social Democratic parlies, and in a more muted voice, the Tory "Wets," as she calls them, say that she has chiefly rewarded greed and selfishness. The attack made upon her in this election campaign was fundamentally a moral one. She was accused of being an enemy to generosity and tolerance.

She was accused of deliberately abandoning to waste and poverty

those unable to compete. A foreign journalist quotes a voter as saying: "She has the mentality of the grocer in my father's village in the old days, who wouldn't give credit to the min-ers when they went on strike. When the strike was over the village split in two, between those who would huy in his store and the rest. Hatred took charge on High Street. Today's En-gland is like that village."

Neil Kinnock's campaign took leadership away from the Labor Par-

readership away from the Lacot Party's radical wing and made Labor once again seem a potential party of government. This accomplishment was not rewarded. So Labor's radicals have been strengthened, and they represent a fraction of the public more deeply alienated from society and government than exists anywhere in Europe today.

The place of Labor's surviving

moderates has been worsened. The option they before seemed to possess, to leave Labor and join the moderates who left earlier to start the Social Democratic Party, now seems closed. The election was a catastrophe for the Alliance. The moderates have been routed.

Mrs. Thatcher returns to 10 Downing Street in mitigated triumph. She has lost seats and leads a party with a minority of the national vote. She governs by virtue of the opposition's division. She has destroyed Tory paternalism and inflieted three defeats on Labor welfarism. She has easily, even contemptuously, prevailed over the unideological centrists, the compromisers. But by her remorseless rejection of

compromise she has brought unprecedented bitterness to all that divides the country. Of the Western nations, Britain is least at peace with itself, least reconciled to its condition. It is not a prospect that reassures.

International Herald Tribune. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

countries spend 7 percent or more.

Japan's annual GNP amounts to about \$2 trillion.

Six percent of that, or \$120 billion, is the additional

amount Japan would have to put toward defense if it

ally. The savings that have accrued to Japan, when

compounded over an extended period, represent a

huge sum of excess capital.

Benefits amassed in this fashion should be dis-

pensed to promote a new era of Pacific cooperation.

America's Real Agenda In the Gulf

By Jim Hoagland

FENTCE - The only thing that has been flowing more rapidly than the Reagan administration's cries of alarm about the Gulf in recent weeks has been the supply of oil being shipped from that region. Production and exports from Gulf

countries are up. prices are holding, steady at S18 a barrel and OPEC 1 due to meet in two weeks to consider notching upward its 15.8 million barrel a day ceiling on total production.

When the gap between the rhetoric of alarm about oil supplies and their abundance in the market place gets this wide, it is time to start looking for a hidden agenda. The Reagan administration acts as if it has seized on a passing moment of tension to accomplish long-beld goals that it cannut articulate openly.

My sense is that behind the smoke-

screen over Iran's Silkworm missiles, ubtained from China, lies a tangle of regional and global objectives that this administration will not be able to integrate into a successful policy in its twilight days. More to the point, that is the sense of America's most important allies, who were puzzled hy the Reagan learn's dramatic pre- win sentation of the stakes of the Gulf conflict in public in the days before the Venice economic summit meeting and that same team's diffident presentation of the issue in private here.

"It was pure Kabuki," said a senior European official as the conference closed, "all motion, with no clear message, much less a plan of action." Three elements of the White House's true agenda seem clear. One is a campaign of coercive diplomacy aimed at getting Iran to stop attacking Iraq and to withdraw from Iraqi territory. Laudable, the goal of ending the Gulf war is also probably unattainable

by this lame-duck administration. As

they waited for Mr. Reagan to become president before freeing American hostages, the Iranians will wait for a stronger deal maker in Washington. Secondly, the driving force behind the Silkworm campaign almost certainly comes from the Pentagon. which has long dreamed of getting basing rights at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. A fleet of aerial refueling tankers positioned there would allow U.S. carrier-based fighters and attack planes to cover the Gulf and the arc

rica that the Carter administration called the "crescent of crisis." Saudi Arabia's royal family has always resisted this demand. fearing the political burden of an open military alliance with Israel's closest friend. Much of the recent banging of the war drum bas been to bring the Saudis around on Dhahran. It will probably make them even more skitsh about putting all their eggs in the

stretching past Ethiopia to North Af-

U.S. basket in a time of crisis. Finally, modest Soviet gains with Arab states have enabled Middle East experts in Washington to wrap their regional goals into a broader formulation about halting the Russian push into the Middle East. Again, the result has been the opposite of what is inicaded. The administration's declara tions on the Gulf have underscored the reactive, me-too nature of its re-

The administration in fact presents Japan's excess capital is the product of hard itself as being slow to apprehend that work and savings, and a relatively low defense the oil trade has become suprisingly resilient in operating under war condiburden. The security umbrella provided by the United States has allowed Japan for years to spend tions. While military frigates turn oul less than I percent of its gross national product on defense while the United States and many other to be tragically vulnerable to Exocets and other modern missiles, fully loaded and well compartmentalized supertankers are not. The crude oil in these tankers does not ignite easily, and ca-sualtles result almost entirely from diwere to make an effort commensurate with its main

Moreover, significant changes are already occurring in the patterns of the Gulf oil trade. Iraq last month exported two million barrels of oil a day via pipelines and trucks that by pass the Gulf. Iraq plans a new giant pipeline that will free it from depend-

The writer, a former deputy prime minister of South Korea, is professor of public policy at the Graduate Institute of Peace Studies at Kyung Hee University in Seoul. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune. International Energy Agency fig-ures show that OPEC produced 16.6 million barrels of oil a day in the second quarter of this year, 800,000 barrels more than the quota the carrel adopted in December. The failure of these increases to depress the per-bar-rel price that has prevailed since then suggests two immediate conclusions.

1. OPEC's oil ministers can, in their meeting June 25, easily increase original purpose and its demonstrable the production ceiling to 16.5 million achievements as a vehicle for manag-2. There is a fundamental stability

role could jeopardize the more viable in oil supplies that undermines the zone of peace that the association has established among its members. The writer, a visiting professor of that can command the support of the political science at the National Unialternational Herald Tribune.

The Washington Post. be narrowed as the basis for a policy The Washington Post.

A Force for Peace, If Only It Doesn't Overreach.

LETTERS

Lords Have Mercy

British titles, whether inherited or awarded, continue to bemuse your writers. To have William Safire ("Daring to Speak of Modal Auxilia-ries," May 18) refer to Lord Alfred Douglas as Lord Douglas seemed careless, but then he is writing from America. When, however, Hehe Dorsey ("They'll See Each Other at Max-im's," May 26) misplaces our three most interesting amhassadors as Land Fretwell (far John Fretwell). Christopher Soames (Lord Soames) and Lord Henderson (Sir Nicholas Henderson), one begins to wonder whether precision in grammar and position in society are more important than checking facts.

A Musical Winner

On a visit to Paris, I was interested to see your article on Witold Lutoslawski ("Poland's Envoy to a Musical World," May 27). It contained much useful and informative material.

STEVEN SPURRIER.

One significant event of his recent career was omitted, however, Mr. Lutoslawski was in 1985 the first winner of the Grawemeyer-University of Louisville Award, an annual prize of \$150,000, which is the world's largest musi, award. He came to Louisville to accept it, and to conduct a concert of his work with the Louisville Orchestra. He announced bere that he would devote the prize money to helping young composers, regardless of national origin.

> BARRY BINGHAM SR. Louisville, Kentucky,

ASEAN: The Base for a Broad, Powerful Economic Grouping

By Hahn Been Lee

its goods. The sea lanes that run through the

Southeast Asian archipelago are the arteries that bring oil from the Middle East to Japan.

For the United States as a global power, ASEAN is a strategic pivot between the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Cambodian conflict, and the access it

has given the Soviet Union to military bases in Vietnam, underscore ASEAN's crucial position. There may be little reason for a formal Pacific

alliance, but a mosaic of substantial economic ties

linking ASEAN to Japan and the United States

would have many benefits to America.

For ASEAN, the main sources of capital and technology are Japan and the United States. By

piling up huge surpluses with America and other

trade parmers, Japan has become by far the most

important capital exporting country in the Pacific. The lion's share should, in the interests of vigorous long-term Pacific cooperation, flow to ASEAN.

S INGAPORE — When foreign ministers of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, assemble here today for their annual meeting, a major consideration will ing of their heads of government in Marilla. That summit conference will mark the 20th anniversary of ASEAN's formation in August 1967 as an organization for nonmilitary cooperation in the region.

There were two previous summit meetings, in February 1976 and August 1977. Delay in convening a third has stemmed partly from fears that it might be purely ceremonial, thus diminishing ASEAN's reputation.

The association's standing owes much to the role its members have played in rallying a strong diplomatic challenge in the United Nations and elsewhere to Viennam over its compa-tion of Cambodia since 1978. ASEAN's members — Brunei, Indonesia. Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand - do not want to be seen as a one-issue group. Yet their professed interest in closer collaboration, especially in economic matters, is not matched by any practical program to intensify cooperation. Extensive discussions among se-

Letters intended for publication thould be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited minuscripts. By Michael Leifer

nior officials and representatives of the private sector have yet to produce be the agenda for a December gather- a viable formula for substantial intra-ASEAN trade liberalization. There has been a conspicuous absence of interest in developing the association's instimtional structure by enhancing the role of its secretariat based in Jakarta. Brunei became the sixth member of ASEAN when it joined the five founding states in January 1984. Further expansion of membership seems unlikely.

One danger of summitry is that in the absence of concrete accord, there is a disposition to seek solace through resonant declarations. Indonesia and Malaysia have expressed strong in-terest in declaring Southeast Asia a nuclear weapons-free zone as a way to add substance to ASEAN's 1971 proposal to make the region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

The protracted Cambodian conflict provides the most recent example of the difficulty of implementing such a proposal, especially by an association with no military dimension. Declaring a nuclear weapons-free zone would not enhance the interna-

tional reputation of ASEAN, beyond attracting the flattery of the Soviet Union. Pressing that cause could widen differences among member governments at a time when disturbing bilateral tensions have emerged. ASEAN's cohesion has been tested by strains between Malaysia and Singapore and, to an extent, between Indonesia and Singapore, arising sations between politicians.

from the November visit of President Chaim Herzog of Israel to Singapore. Such tensions threaten ASEAN's ing regional conflicts. Neglect of that

1912: Taft Holds Edge

Roosevelt's hopes early in the con-test. He said: "There will be no com-

New York or Chicago. There is in-tense bitterness between the factions. A fist fight took place in one of the ante-rooms of the building where the

vast quantities of arms and munitions behind them. Meanwhile, Madrid, in national Committee meets, and "liar," "thief," "scoundrel" and "skunk" are mild terms in the conversations between politicians.

a desperate citort to draw Namonaus forces away, ordered attacks on other fronts. General Miaja has ordered the immediate evacuation of Madrid's civilian population. a desperate effort to draw Narionalist

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rect hits on the crew's work area. ing on Gulf shipping for oil exports.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO:

1937: Bilbao Is Bombed NEW YORK — The Republican Presidential nomination hangs on a hair-trigger. Reports from Chicago indicate that President W.H. Taft has

a slight advantage. All the contests decided by the National Committee can be considered as taken." National Committee [on June 14] were favorable to him. alist planes dropped tons of bombs The President, anstere and deter- on the city. Patrols of attackers were mined insists on going ahead, believing that he can demolish Theodore were dispatched from Saint-Jean-de-Luz to evacuate all British Consuls in promise. My information is that I will was reported that 18,000 Basques were cut off in the hilly country the Bilbao and Santander region. It lot ... "There is no betting in either north of Bilbao by mechanized columns. The retreating defenders left

250



Aviation: Changing the Rules

In the Con Second Thoughts in U.S.

Americal

Calls Grow For a Return To Regulation

By Martha M. Hamilton

ASHINGTON — Airline industry offi-cials have an incantation that they use to ward off attempts to reregulate the indus-

Airline passengers have saved \$6 billion annually as a result of deregulation in 1978, according to a 1986 Brookings Institution study, and no congressional hearing. nal hearing, no speech goes hy without reference to

But increasingly, those same industry executives are confronting angry consumers and politicians who are asking whether consumers have not paid in other

A rising number of complaints to the Department of Transportation about delayed flights, lost luggage, overbooking and other consumer troubles bas prompted proposals to keep a tighter rein on the industry. In May, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole wrote to the major passenger airlines warning of possible federal action unless the situation improved

The department's response appeared to be, at least in part, its own attempt to head off efforts to increase airline regulation by members of Congress — who are frequent flyers themselves and no more tolerant of a lost hag than anyone else.

Although passenger complaints about service appear to be pushing U.S. policy makers to reconsider deregulation, it is not the only force at work. The wave of mergers and bankruptcies in the industry over the past several years has recreated an industry that looks quite similar in some respects to the industry that was deregulated in 1978.

That worries some lawmakers.

The airline deregulation act was expected to facilitate new entries and vigorous price competition in

"For a while it worked. Several dozen new airlines entered the market from 1978 to 1985," said Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat. But he added that many of those same carriers have disappeared, and the industry has become more

concentrated. In the short term, there is still price competition; in the long run, he predicted, prices will A study by the Transportation Center at Nortwestern University in Chicago found that, during the first nine months of 1986, the top 10 air carriers

controlled 94 percent of the market, compared with 90 percent controlled by the top 10 carriers in 1970.

Of the 34 instant airlines [carriers that entered the market after deregulation] 23 have failed, and all six

supplemental charter services have disappeared," wrote Frank A. Spencer and Frank H. Cassell in the study, "Of 541 nonhub airports, 150 have lost all service. More than half of the airlines in business in 1978 and two-thirds of the new carriers have failed."

In 1986 and 1987, several larger airlines acquired regional carriers, expanding their reach to allow them to compete in the new land of mega-carriers. American Airlines acquired Air Cal; Delta acquired Western, and USAir Group Inc. acquired Pacific Southwest Airlines. But the wave of mergers has begun to slow because most of the logical acquisition targets have been snapped up.

The largest airline company, after the wave of onsolidation, is Texas Air with its fleet of 620 airplanes, about 200 more than the next largest competitor. The low-cost airline empire built by Frank A. Lorenzo is actually two airlines — Eastern Airlines and Continental, which absorbed New York

Continued on page 12



Many 'flag-carrier' airlines may be forced into new alliances and, as often as not, forced to submerge their national identities.

Opening Up in Europe

EC Deregulation At Crossroads

By Giles Merritt

RUSSELS - The fight in Europe for cheaper air fares may at last have turned the corner. The signs are that this spring could mark the point when a measure of genuine deregulation of civil aviation inside the European

Community became inevitable. It is not yet clear, however, how big that measure will be. The next few months will determine whether air fares in Europe start to drop dramatically, or just modestly.

EC transport ministers met in Luxembourg last Tuesday to launch a new air travel regime for Europe, but they failed to reach agreement on some of the key elements of that plan. The ministers are due to discuss the subject further on June 24.

The ministers realize that if they fail again, the consequences could be grave, Europe's airlines would then risk being pursued in the courts and forced haphazardly into deregulation. One way or another, therefore, the end of the airlines' present cartel arrangements is in sight.

For those in the EC Commission

and in Europe's consumer organiza-tions who have been fighting for the last eight years for civil aviation liber-alization, however, 1987 marks a

The change came in March and April of this year, when three of the major European airlines that had heen waging a rearguard action against deregulation of any sort abandoned their fight. The Italian flagcarrier airline, Alitalia. West Germany's Lufthansa and Greece's Olympic

Airways dropped their challenges of the EC Commission's right to scrap their long-standing cartel arrange-ments for fixing fares and routes.

They did so after the EC commissioner in charge of antitrust and competition policy. Peter Sutherland, a former lrish attorney general, had warned them during a number of tense meetings in Brussels that unless they agreed to join in negotiations on a liberalization of air fares, he would open proceedings against them in the European Court of Justice in Luxem-

bourg for operating an illegal cartel.
Alitalia's chairman, Umberto Nordio, had earlier said that the EC authorities "had no authority" and that his airline was responsible only to ltaly's transport minister. Talks on deregulation were already

under way at that point in late March between the EC Commission and the seven other national flag-carrier air-lines concerned — Air France, Aer Lingus, British Airways, British Caledonian, KLM, Sabena and Scandinavian Airlines System.

The decision of the three airlines to

drop their opposition has enabled the EC Commission to move ahead with its plan for a new "freedom of the skies" charter. It has thus been able 10 use a milestone decision by the Court of Justice, when it ruled last year that airlines are not exempt from the Treaty of Rome's fair competition rules, to negotiate a new civil aviation pact with the major airlines and the EC

The EC is hoping that the proposed liberalization measures will constitute the framework for new rules govern-

Continued on page 12

For EC 'Flag Carriers,' Partnerships May Be a Necessity

By Giles Merritt

RUSSELS —A few years from now, the landscape of the European airline industry may look so different they adapt to it, today's "flag carrier" national airlines could well become the dimosaurs of civil aviation.

To avoid extinction, many of the national airlines will probably have had to group together into-giant transnational combines. At the other end of the scale, tiny independent dent "feeder" airlines and specialist charter services will have seized a substantial part of the business that flag carriers today consider

The process of concentration is already well under way in Europe. Although the sort that will really put the pressure on national airlines to forge cross-border alliances is still to come, the writing is on the wall.

Sabena, the Belgian national airline, has joining the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) consortium bave entered a more in-tense phase. In other words, it is likely that Belgium will soon join Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries in SAS.

The Belgian airline is at present looking for a formula that would enable it to share its heavy overhead and operating costs with the SAS partners while safeguarding Sabena's name and national identity. It is hard, however, to see how the two can be reconciled. But in any case the more significant thing about the talks seems to be the way that Belgium's political leaders have all grasped the point that running a major flag-carrying international airline is beyond their means.

Sabena's move toward new partnerships was signaled by its recent route-sharing pact with British Caledonian, in which the two airlines now operate a joint daily trans-Atlantie service to Atlanta. One of the major attractions of an SAS deal would be the complementary nature of Sabena's network of long-haul African routes and SAS's strength on routes to the Far East.

Civil aviation experts at the European

Sabena-SAS tie-up will be the forerunner of more mergers between national airlines. They forecast that Europe's hig three -British Airways, Air France and Lufthansa will be able to compete internationally without encountering serious difficulties, but that most of the remaining flag-carrier airlines may be forced into new alliances and, as often as not, forced to suhmerge their nation-

HE EC experts see the Sabena-SAS grouping being further swelled hy the arrival of comparative small fry, such as Austrian Airlines and Portugal's TAP. That would create a new airline covering Europe from north to south and east to west and would also greatly strengthen its intercontinental routes with TAP's Latin American services and Austri-

Where middle-ranking European airlines would fit into the new pattern is unclear, hut even major airlines, such as KLM of the Netherlands, Iberia of Spain and Alitalia of Italy are going to find it hard to compete in the 1990s, while heavy loss-makers, such as

Greece's Olympic Airways, face a very grim

The tougher operating conditions will stem in large part, of course, from European de-regulation and the cutthroat competition that smaller carriers and newcomers will offer. But equally important will be the competitive pressure of the new hreed of American "mega-carriers" which, in a number of cases, were created in the spate of mergers

and takeovers that occurred in the U.S.

The "hig seven" U.S. airlines — American,
Delta, Northwest Orient, Pan Am, Texas,
TWA and United — now represent formidahle competition on intercontinental routes.
Only 25 percent at most of the European airlines, business is in fact in Europe, so the need to defend that non-European revenue now represents the most compelling argument for deregulation - that it will stream-

shape.
The pieture should not, however, be painted too bleakly. The signs are that Europe and much of the rest of the world are on the brink of a revolution in air transportation. The EC Commission's experts suggest that within 10 years, and perhaps as little as seven, the number of passenger-miles being flown will have doubled.

The implications of a doubling of the size of the civil aviation market are exciting. Even during the first half of the 1980s, while Europe's national airlines and their govern-ments have been fighting a successful rear-guard action against deregulation, there has been explosive growth in the small airline sector. More than 50 newcomers, ranging from major airlines' new feeder subsidiaries to tiny owner-operator ventures, have started up in Europe.

There have also been many failures among these new airlines. More than 30 carriers have failed, leaving the total number of small independent airlines at around 90. But with the EC authorities making greater efforts to encourage regional air services between ma-jor towns and ciries across Europe, the likelihood is that the small carrier sector will by the early 1990s have expanded dramatically

GILES MERRITT is a journalist based in

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and the contract of on runways. Mr. Burnett said that controllers, in some cases, are being asked to direct more sirplanes

than they can handle. The FAA is trying to run the system up to the red line." Mr. Burnett told a Senate hearing in late May. "We don't need to play a "It's the experience level we're game of chicken. We need to run the system on cold instead of hot.

TO SEE 10 UP Offerming, Semon controllers are retiring at a rate of FAA may be tempted to cut short about 500 a year, and at the air control facilities near Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, a third to half of the senior staff is eligible for retirement this year.

The drive has begun again this

year, and this time, with a Demo-cratic-controlled Congress and a perception — no matter how exag-gerated — that airline travel is disintegrating into chaos, the proworried about," said Vic DePaula, posal will figure as a major barwe're going all by ourselves.

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we'll make space ours.

New Gateway Hubs in U.S. Interior Are 'Shrinking the World' Airbit

We have made it possible for many more people to travel.

By Maria Saporta

TLANTA - The recent emergence of new international gateways in the United States has opened up new cities and surrounding regions to people seeking business and tourism opportu-nities.

"We are shrinking the world," said Whit Hawkins, senior vice president of marketing for the Atlanta-based Delta Air Lines. "We have made it possible for so many more people to travel because of the opportunity to go to different destinations."

Mr. Hawkins compared the growth of international gateways to that of having a gas sta-tion on every corner. While the new airport hubs in the United States are not quite so numerous as gas stations, travel patterns have changed dramatically in the last 10 years.

It used to be that if travelers wanted to fly to the United States from abroad, they probably had to fly inm the New York City or Los Angeles or San Francisco airports. Few other American cities were open to the rest of the

"The traditional gateways were the existing coastal seaports, and the points that were closest to the international gateways," said Richard Murphy, an aviation consultant with the firm of Simat, Helliesen & Eichner Inc. in Waltham, Massachusetts. "The West Coast served the Pacific, the East Coast served Europe and Houston and New Orleans served Central and South America.'

However, in the late 1960s, several interior cities and airports joined together to petition the federal government for permission to hegin international service to Europe,

These interior cities already were developing into domestic aviation hubs and believed they could support international traffic.

"The trans-Atlantic case took over eight years to settle," said George Berry, commissioner of the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade and former aviation commissioner for the city of Atlanta, "It was hasically an effort by the inland cities of Atlanta, Dallas and St. Loins to break the monopoly of the coastal cities and traditional ports of entry, such as New York and San Francisco, and their hold on international air service.

In 1977, the U.S. government permitted the interior gateways to have interoational service. which radically changed the character and the complexion of several of these cities.

In Atlanta, Delta Air Lines soon started flying to London and Frankfurt, Sabena, British Caledonian, Lufthansa and KLM soon



Swissair plane passes aver an expressway an the company's first Atlanta flight.

followed and began flying nonstop to Atlanta, Today, Delta flies to Paris, Munich, Stuttgart and Shannon, Ireland. In addition, it began direct one-stop service to Tokyo in March after Japan Air Lines began Atlanta-Tokyo service last July. And Swissair just began to fly between Zurich and Atlanta in March.

"We could never bave aspired to have over 1,000 intercational firms investing in our state we did not have nonstop air service between Atlanta and the major European capitals and direct service to Tokyo," Mr. Berry said.

According to Mr. Murphy, the new interior

gateways really could not have survived before

the late 1970s because of the size of airlines flying on intercational routes.

"In 1969, carriers began to introduce the wide bodies, the 747s, which had 400 seats. The increase in aircraft size absorbed all the growth," he said. "Between 1970 and 1980, I don't think there was any increase in frequen-

cy. And during most of that period of fairly high growth, no new gateways opened up. Since about 1980, the average seat size has leveled off so the increased growth has translated into increased frequency and new gate-

"I don't think the new gateways took traffic away from the traditional gateways, but it has taken growth away," Mr. Murphy added. Mr. Hawkins of Delta said the new gateways

helped generate the growth in international air travel. "There's definitely been a stimulation of international traffic because of the interior gateways," he said. "I think people in the Southeast have felt more comfortable when they can leave from a gateway that they are

Another trend also developed in the early 1980s - airline deregulation - which gave domestic carriers much more flexibility in choosing destinations, prices and traffic pat-

Smaller airlines, which traditionally fed traffic into the more traditional gateways, began to create "hub-and-spoke" operations at other airports, such as Newark, New Jersey; Charlotte, North Carolina, and Salt Lake City,

Now those and other new gateways have generated enough domestic traffic through their feeder networks in where they believe they can support international service.

But unlike the deregulated U.S. market, international routes are still regulated through bilateral aviation agreements between the U.S. and foreign governments. When new bilateral agreements are reached, however, new gateways are often established, such as the recent accord between the United States and Britain.

That agreement permitted Piedmont Air-lines and Delta Air Lines to fly nonstop to London from their respective hubs in Charlotte and Cincinnati.

Diane Peterson, director of international air service for the Airport Operators Council In-ternational Inc. in Washington, said that several other U.S. airports also desired to have international service because they believed it would bring an economic boost to their com-

But she added, "the regulatory and negotiating climate is not particularly good" for the rapid establishment of many of these gateways. New aircraft, however, make it more economically feasible for carriers to serve smaller, emerging markets. U.S. airlines have also asked the federal government for permission to fly smaller planes, with a seat capacity of

around 200, on routes to Europe, In addition, new planes are more fuel efficient and are being designed to fly longer distances, permitting nonstop service half-way around the world.

All these market and equipment changes creating new interior gateways, however, are beginning to compete with the relatively young international gateways, such as Atlanta.

"It does open up a competitive situation," said Roy Cooper, vice president of economic development for the Atlanta Chamber of Com-merce. "Before, we may have had it all to ourselves. Now we have a Charlotte to worry

Still, the Atlanta community has not opposed the establishment of new Southeastern gateways for international service. One reason is that the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport has just been declared the busiest airport in the world, and it can afford to have some of its connecting traffic diverted to ask

some of its connecting traffic diverted to other airports.
"I don't think we are as dependent on the transfer traffic as we used to be," Said John Braden, director of marketing for the Atlant airport. "Atlanta needs its capacity more and more everyday for its own originating traffic We are now almost to the point where we could

nies doing business here."
Philosophically, Mr. Berry, the commission er of Georgia's Department of Industry and Trade, supports the other Southeastern gate.

sustain international service on our own bear

"As far as I'm concerned, Atlanta and Georgia will never take the position that now that we've got ours, let's pull the ladder up," he said. "More power to Charlotte, Winston-Salem [North Carolina], Orlando, [Florida] in their efforts to secure international air service. I'm very satisfied that if the Southeast grows that if the Charlottes, the Nashvilles and the Jacksonvilles grow, that only strengthens At-

But the older gateways are responding to the more competitive market in other ways, ac-cording to Mr. Murphy.

"The major gateways — New York and Boston — are now beginning flights to the interior European gateways." Mr. Murphy said. "They are getting service to Munich Dublin and Manchester."

A number of European carriers are becoming frustrated with the increased U.S. competition on both their home shores and in America Because they do not have the benefit of a U.S. feeder network in smaller cities, they cannot justify flying to Charlotte or Cincinnati

So European carriers are developing new
ways to meet U.S. competition. For example,
they are beginning to consolidate their service
— equipment and routes — to the United States. The first test of such an arrangement was between British Caledonian and Sabena which decided to jointly serve the Atlanta-London-Brussels route with daily 747 service

European airlines also are seeking co-chair-ing agreements with smaller U.S. airlines whereby they can create their own feeder networks in the United States. For example, KLM is seeking to co-chair its flights with Florida Express Airline so that on the computer reservations system it will show that KLM has its own connecting flights from Atlanta to Flori-

"Interior gateways are going to develop as traffic continues to grow," Mr. Murphy said. "And the fact that aircraft size has pretty much leveled off and the range is getting longer, I think we will continue to see more demand for interior gateways."

MARIA SAPORTA is a business writer for The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitu-

Innovation Giving shape to imagination

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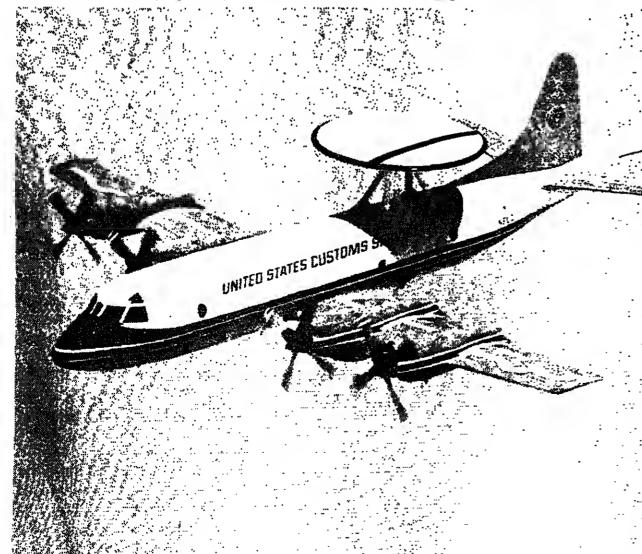
It's a new version of the proven Lockheed P-3 Orion, the premier land-based antisubmarine platform that's also the ideal aircraft to provide cost-effective airborne early warning and control.

The P-3's fuel-efficient turboprop engines give it exceptional endurance, as well as the greatest radius of action and the highest time on station of any AEW aircraft in the free world. It consumes as little as one-third the fuel of a pure jet flying a comparable mission.

Its years of service with the U.S. Navy and nine other nations let the P-3 assume AEW & C duties with worldwide logistics already in place. Its capabilities will complement existing or projected C³ systems, and Preplanned Product Improvement will provide the multi-mission growth capability that has made the P-3 one of the most effective force multipliers in the world.

Above all, the P-3 AEW & C offers its proven systems and unmatched versatility at a substantially lower cost than other long-range platforms. It can give U.S. Customs a formidable fleet to make sure that whatever passes our borders also passes inspection.

হ্ম Lockheed - California



Flying Into the Heart of London

By Peter Middleton

ONDON - On May 31, two 50-seat airliners touched down only six miles east of Tower Bridge, and less than 20 minutes by taxi from the Bank of England. They were making a trial flight into the new London City Airport, which is nearing completion on top of a derelict dock.

Once scheduled services begin from the airport in October, City workers should be able to reach Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris faster than they can now get airborne from London Heathrew, according to Brymon Airways, one of the two airlines licensed so far to fly from London City Airport by the U.K. Civil Aviation Authority. Brymon claims that it will take less than two hours from office desk to disembarking from the aircraft in Paris.

Bryttion will compete with Eurocity Express, a new and specially created subsidiary of Brit-ish Midland Airways, between London City and Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels, Eurocity Express will also fly to Rotterdam and Düsseldorf, as well as offering domestic services be-tween London City and Manchester, Jersey and Guernsey. Brymon will feed London City from its existing English West Country hubs of Plymouth and Newquay.
Non-British airlines may serve London City.

subject to approval by the Civil Aviation Authority and bilateral government agreements on routes. None is seriously interested as yet, although provision for reciprocity exists on routes already approved.

If London's City workers choose to begin

their journeys from their homes, however, it will often be quicker for them to fly from Heathrow or Garwick, rather than from the

new airport.

Nevertheless, the project's instigator, builder and operator — Mowlem Construction — is confident that within five years London City airport's proximity to one of the world's major financial centers will justify its design parameters of 1.2 million passengers per year, 10 aircraft stands and 120 movements—takeoffs and landings - per day. London City will also serve the industrial enterprise zone of which it is part.
Mowlem expects between 375,000 and

500,000 passengers to pass through London City in its first year of operation. Brymon. however, which has supported the project from its inception by Mowlem in 1981, predicts a maximum first-year total of 250,000, limited by availability of suitable aircraft.

Whatever the number of passengers, it will be minuscule compared with the capacity of major European international airports, allowing London City to guarantee fast turnarounds times are likely to be only 15 minutes, and conference facilities and stock exchange data displays will be provided for businessmen

400 miles, after which jet speed overcomes time saved on the ground.

Even this modest 400-mile radius gives Lon-

wishing to use the airport as a meeting place.

The £20 million (\$32 million) project was known initially as London Stolport, denoting short takeoff and landing, because its 2,500-burgh, Bremen, Frankfurt and Strasbourg, alfoot (760-meter) runway is barely a quarter the

length of those at major conventional airports. London City will be the first of its type in the world to offer international services in compo-

tition with existing airports.

Other airports have been built in the hearts

Check-in times are likely to be only 15 minutes.

of cities - the best-known are Kai Tak in Hong Kong and Tempelhof in Berlin, However, the closest parallel to London City is Toronto's downtown airport, from which short take-off and landing de Havilland Canada Dash-7 airliners fly domestic regional services. Lon-don City is based on the use of the same type of aircraft, which is powered by four turboprop

The Dash-7, whose manufacturer is now owned by Boeing, can operate with ease from the London City runway, which has been laid directly on top of an old wharf. The aircraft has been used in difficult geographic and weather conditions from Norway to Yemen. It has also performed reliably with Brymon on British egional routes.

Brymon stresses the training and experience ecessary to operate the aircraft off short runways. The instrument landing system at London City will be set for a 7 degree approach slope rather than the 3 degree one used at conventional airports.
The Dash-7 is inherently quiet, climbs rapid-

ly and descends steeply, so it leaves a small noise "footprint" on the ground. Besides being environmentally acceptable to the surrounding community, the aircraft also offers pressurized comfort and a reasonably quiet cabin for its passengers.

Europeans accustomed to an almost exclusive diet of jets between major cities will notice the difference, but none will be airborne in the four-abreast cabin for more than two hours. The Dash-7 cruises at 250 miles (400 kilomefor time-conscious businessmen. Check-in ters) per hour and its flights will be limited to

saved on the ground.

Even this modest 400-mile radius gives Lonthough no carriers have yet applied to serve any of these destinations.

Much of the potential German business market, however, lies beyond 300 miles from London City, which Brymon considers marginal on time savings. This includes Dusseldorf, to which Eurocity Express already has traffic rights.

Eurocity Express wants to acquire British Acrospace-146 jets for London City services, which would greatly extend the market. The runway could be extended to take the 80-seat 146, which is the quietest and most agile jet airliner on the market.

Before it could fly from London City, however, a proposed bridge across the river Thames to the east of the airport would have to be moved from the flight path. Not surprisingly, British Aerospace is supporting Eurocity's bid to have the bridge sited elsewhere. Air traffic control arrangements designed around the Dash-7 would also need revision.

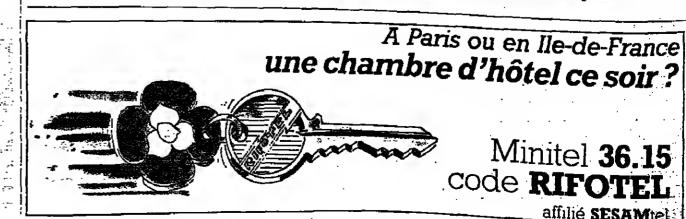
Brymon expects two-thirds of London City passengers to be flying on business, and 60 percent of international traffic to originate in Continental Europe once the airport becomes well known

Brymon also predicts "split" traffic — Brit-ish passengers flying to the Continent from London's Heathrow or Gatwick airports but returning to the office via London City. Some American tourists visiting London are also expected to use London City as a convenient gateway for day trips to the Continent.

The fins of Eurocity Express Dash-7s carry a pinstripe-suit motif to accentuate the carrier's dedication to business travel, and both of the airlines authorized to fly from London City are reducing seating on their aircraft from the standard 50 to about 44 to facilitate installation of hot-meal service. Business-class fares will be charged. Corporate and private aircraft will be banned from the airport.

The Dash-7 is likely to be the only type of aircraft flying from London City for several years. Eurocity Express acquired its first two aircraft recently and expects two more next March, with a fifth coming later. Brymon, the established British Dash-7 operator, expects to use three or four on London City services, out of a planned fleet of six.

PETER MIDDLETON is associate editor of Flight International magazine.



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Airbus and Boeing Raise the Stakes in Marketing Battle

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For example, Ill and Fine

By James D. Baumgarner

ASHINGTON — Two significant events took place last month in the escalaring battle and McDonnell Douglas to lure airline customers into buying their planes.

First, Britain and France raised the ante

for government aid to Airbus by agreeing that loans to British Acrospace and Aerospatiale Airbus partners can be repaid by sales of A-330 and A-340 aircraft. Second, Boeing showed that it is willing to lend money to a favored customer to purchase Bocing sircraft.

These actions by a government-funded consortium and a cash-tich Boeing must have proved unsettling to McDonnell

The move by the governments for the A-330/A-340 project followed protests earlier this year by the United States that the financing was being made at a risk to tax-payers. The A-340 is not due on the market until at least 1992, two years behind the competing MD-11 of McDonnell Douglas, the Boeing 747-400 and long-range, lengththe Boeing 747-400 and long-range, length-ened versions of Boeing's 767 that are al-

Boeing's loan to United Airlines of \$700 million in convertible notes raised expressions of concern from industry analysts in the United States. The transaction could give Boeing as much as a 16.9 percent stake in United if it exercised an option to convert the notes into stock,

Alan Benasuli, an analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambers, said Boeing should "not be using cash to finance customers," especially to the airline industry, which is "extremely cyclical."

That airframe companies are willing to go to such lengths to sell aircraft during a time when the airlines are on the "up" side of the cycle caused Mr. Benasuli to question to what lengths they would go when the carri-ers hit the "downside."

He said, "This is going to be hurtful to everybody involved." It shows, he added, that "this is an extremely competitive market even at a time that it should be a seller's

Many analysts do not believe that the market can support three aircraft manufacturers competing with similar products.

Airbus could be a victim of its own success with the A-320, with orders and options for more than 400 of the 150-scaters. It got the jump on both Boeing and McDonnell Douglas in offering the market a new-generation transport in this category. This will not be the case with the A-330/A-340 program, which not only will lag behind the McDonnell Douglas MD-11 but also the Boeing 747-400 and the long-range 767s. However, Airbus believes that to compete

successfully over the long term, it needs a family of aircraft to offer customers and to convince them that it is in business to stay.

Also, the A-340 will be a more technically advanced aircraft than its competitors when it does hit the market. That meant more in the past, when aviation fuel prices were high than it does now. While a newer technology aircraft will use less fuel, its development costs mean, or should mean, that it will cost customers more than a derivative aircraft.

The sales tactics of Airbus were the subject of talks earlier this year between the U.S. and European governments involved in the consortium. Aerospatiale of France and MBB of West Germany each hold 38 percent shares in Airbus, while British Aerospace has 20 percent. To U.S. charges that the companies have yet to refund any launch aid invested by European govern-ments, they reply that the United States spends five times as much supporting various programs.

In a statement in January, Aérospatiale said that "some 70 percent of total sales for U.S. aerospace firms comes from government credits, as opposed to just 35 percent for their European counterparts." It said the "main source of funds that enable the U.S. aeronantical industry to maintain a dominant position in world markets is none other than the American taxpayer,"

Acrospatiale said that is is "nothing short of indecent to claim that Europeans are



Aérospatiale's Airbus A-320 on the tarmac at Le Bourget.

The Commercial	Aircraft /	Market		
Company	Delivered	Orders	Bocklog	
Airbus	29	170	286	
Boeing	238	335	662	
McDonnell Douglas	91	164	261	

cheating Americans out of their rightful jobs with each Airbus sale. Statements such as this can only be interpreted as reflecting American manufacturers' intent to move from a clearly dominant market share to a monopoly."

U.S. officials, in turn, say statements such as this are part of a smoke screen put up in Europe to hide Airbus subsidy practices.

When we talk about government support for Airbus, we are very specific, and the Europeans want to talk about the entire aerospace industry," said an official from U.S. Trade Representative's office. "U.S. government funds flowing to the U.S. acrospace industry for the purchase of goods and services directed toward govern-ment are not a subsidy for civil aircraft programs. The Europeans, too, produce military goods which they sell to their own and foreign governments."

With such attitudes on both sides of the

dispute, it is little wonder that the talks fell

The impetus to the talks follow what a McDonnell Douglas spokesman called a major thrust at customers we announced on Dec. 30 for the MD-11." This thrust was described as an "unfair trade tactic." Airbus denied trying to sell the A-340 to McDonnell Douglas customers below cost and said it "will continue to market it to any airline, whether or not the airline has publicly committed to the MD-11."

The U.S. government has estimated that the subsidy extended to date to Airbus is between 55 billion and \$10 oillion and will grow by up to another \$2.5 billion with the A-330 and A-340 programs. "It seems like throwing good money after bad," a U.S. trade representative official said.

Regardless of how this high-stakes battle shakes out for Airbus, it is causing apprehension on Wall Street for the two U.S.

"Airhus has no shareholders to be accountable to," said Mr. Benasuli. "It is costing European governments money, but it is also employing 50,000 people. Airhus has heen successful with the A-320, so they have to pay for the A-330/A-340 programs. I think Airbus will do what it has to do to get its share of the market. It has to get three models to compete with Boeing."

Boeing, Mr. Benasuli said, is a "giant and may be able to afford to go on like that deal with United, but McDonnell Douglas cannot do this. What is going to happen when the airlines go ioto a down phase and do not huy planes? These companies should now be writing their own ticket in a seller's market but instead they are killing each

JAMES D. BAUMGARNER is o senior editor of Aviation Daily.

Computerized Airliners Will Have Seatback TV

By Graham Warwick

ONDON - Within a few years, the airline passenger crossing the Atlantic will be able to watch the inflight movie not hadly aligned and out of focus on a screen several seats ahead, but on a miniature television mounted on the back of the seat in front of him.

If he is flying first or business class, the passenger might find, mounted on the same seatback, a telephone with which he can call, via satellite, to ensure that his return flight is booked with the same well-equipped airline.

Seatback television uses the same liquid-crystal display (LCD) technology as digital watches, and for the same reasons. LCDs are slim, lightweight and consume little power. They require considerable development, however, before they can replace the cathode ray tube (CRT) displays used in the cockpits of modern airliners.

For that is the aim, to produce bright, sharp, fuil-color, flat-screen displays to replace bulky, power-hungry CRTs on the airliner flightdeck. The pilot might not notice the difference, but the aircraft designer and operator will benefit from the LCD's lighter weight and longer life.

Passenger telephones are simply an extension of established satellite communications technology, but require the development of ultra-sensi-tive antennas that provide good reception without incurring massive amounts of extra aerodynamic

Already some airlines are planning to install ousiness centers on their aircraft, linked by satellite into the terrestrial communications network. Hotel rooms, car rentals and theater rickets could all be booked from mid-Atlantie. Stocks and shares could be bought and sold from the comfort

of an airline seat. Satellite communication, coupled with satellite navigation, will enable the crew to determine aircraft position far more accurately than possible today, and to report this to the ground. Once all airliners are equipped to communicate by satellite, a global air traffic management system becomes a possibility — and with it an end to the

delays that plague the present system. Watching searback television or talking on the seatback telephone, tomorrow's airline passenger should hopefully be unconcerned for his safety. He might just feel a little concerned if be knew that it was a computer, not the pilot, flying the aircraft, but he would have no reason to feel less

Fly-by-wire is a term more usually applied to fighters. It means that the traditional mechanical links between the pilot's controls and aircraft control surfaces have been replaced by electrical signals traveling along wires. A computer has been placed between the pilot and his aircraft: The pilot is still in command, but it is the computer that executes his instructions, This has two major advantages. If the aircraft

makes some movement the pilot has not commanded, then the computer can sense and countermand the motion far faster than the human pilot. Conversely, if the pilot makes some demand



which the computer knows is unsafe, it can simply ignore his instructions.

If the aircraft is already near the stall, for example, the computer can prevent the pilot from inadvertently stalling the plane. This automatic limiting is a vital advantage in emergencies such as wind shear, where to escape the massive down-draft the pilot must fly the aircraft to its limits and not beyond them.

The traditional mechanical linkages are not dispensed with lightly, however. When Airbus Industrie's fly-by-wire A-320 makes its public debut at the Paris Air Show, it will have no fewer than five flight-control computers, any one of which is capable of flying the aircraft.

This backup system is essential if the aircraft is

to survive the failure of two or more computers. however improbable such an event might be. To prevent any common design flaw from causing all the computers to fail, two are designed by one company, three by another,

The next stop is to make the computers tolerant of equipment failures and software faults, and that is Boeing's aim for its 7J7, unveiled at Paris as a competitor to the successful A-320. It will be 1993, however, before the 7J7 makes its flying debut at Paris,

On the ground, as well as in the air, there is an impending revolution. In particular, new radars that establish an information flow between aircraft and ground, and new ultra-accurate landing systems are to be introduced in the 1990s.

Anti-collision systems are being tested in the United States, where the dense air traffic and unique mix of heavy airliners and light private planes has in the past caused serious accidents.

The aim of all these systems is to ease congestion on the airways, freeing airlines to use fuelsaving direct routes. Unless the air traffic control system is upgraded to cope with the advances being made in the air, then airlines will see no benefits from the technology and the passenger will be faced with greater and greater delays.

GRAHAM WARWICK is technical editor on the weekly aerospoce magazine Flight International.



We built these engines and they changed the world. A Pacific crossing shrunk to just six days, seven hours and 46 minutes.

And we kept on flying. Today we're working on a plane that will hop the Pacific in two hours flat.

The companies of United Technologies are working together to develop the hypersonic Orient Express. We're going to bring the world even closer with engines from Pratt & Whitney, advanced materials from Sikorsky, controls from Hamilton Standard and inspiration from the past.

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Boston, New York, Chicago and year, and this time, with a power Los Angeles, a third to half of the cratic controlled Congress and a perception -no matter how exagdisintegrating into chaos, the prowortied about," said Vic DePaula, posal will figure as a n

In short, everything that's needed to open the doors to soon At Matra Espace, our hearts swell with pride when Ariane carries aloft our vehicle equipment hay, responsible for command-

sent into space in the past 20 years were you .. -cooperative than us.

U.S. Experience Provides Some Lessons for Europe

By Umberto Nordio

OME — Deregulation, to all of us in the airline business, means airline deregulation, and we tend to regard it as though it were something port deregulation, as started in 1978 and 1979 in the United States, is just one instance in a wider, far-reaching worldwide trend moving away from command-and-control-type regulations to place instead reliance on a set of norms that focus on performance results, leaving industry free to find the most efficient way of achieving them.

An instant, global communication system and the increasing integration of world financial markets have enhanced international interdependence and spurred a growing awareness of the fact that the industrial nations of the world are moving assets.

of the world are moving toward a one-market economy.

Even the Soviet Union seems, of late, to have caught on to this concept and its implications, for in today's world scenario, military might can generate, at best, stalemates. Under the umbrella of such stalemates, victories are generated by economic strength, which can only be achieved through efficiency.

Air transport by its very nature, always was an industry of worldwide breath. In this trend toward a global, more competitive economy, airlines are quite naturally positioned in the forefront. When looking ahead, the American experience with airline deregulation provides us with a very significant lesson.

At times, in the day-to-day interaction between business and the media, a felicitous slogan captures the imagination of both reponers and readers. It becomes a cliche, and the commonplace quickly turns into popular wisdom. And, finally, it acquired professional status through the elaboration of some pundit who translates it into para-academic doctrine, just before facts consign it to oblivion.

Such was the fate of a catching industrial recipe bandied about in the early 1970s; "Small is Beautiful." Now, the first lesson to be drawn from American airline deregulation is that small may well be beautiful, but big is powerful, and bigness is what it takes for an airline to survive in a deregulated environment.

survive in a deregulated environment.

Nowhere in the world — except in the Soviet Union, where Aeroflot carries 125 million passengers a year — do we find airlines whose size approaches that of the U.S. "mega-carriers." Through their size, the U.S. carriers can now offer the customer some of the cheapest per-mile seats in the world.

Their size thus forces smaller carriers, in the United States and abroad, to a momentous strategic choice: Should smaller carriers try to stay in the big league, competing with the giants in the global market, or should they accept downgrading and try to retain a safe niche in a local market?

The first option requires smaller airlines to embark on the road of associations, mergers or acquisitions, most likely reaching beyond the boundaries of their own countries. Just to mention one burdle on this road, it must be remembered that existing legislation in most industrial countries, including the United States, sets tight limitations upon foreign shareholding in national companies engaged in air transportation of passengers and cargo.

The second option may involve painful, self-mutilating decisions, as local market niches in many cases may not provide enough room to accommodate the existing size of the smaller airline involved. And even when local niches identify with the domestic market, they may not in the long run provide a safe haven. I, for one, believe that existing cabotage restrictions are bound to fall as the deregulatory process takes hold.

When trying to translate the American experience into a blueprint for European deregulation, it should be attentively weighed against the background of the existing European environment. Europe is not one but 21 countries, each with its own laws, norms, institutions, state agencies, procedures, traditions, habits, currency and national pride.

Most European countries have a history of pervasive state control or direct involvement in commercial and industrial emerprise, to an extent and through mechanisms that never existed on the American scene. Indeed, almost all European airlines are partly or totally owned by their respective governments. The stark, Darwinian process through which the U.S. mega-carriers emerged as survivors in the deregulated U.S. environment would, since its inception, meet with several obstacles in the European environment of today.

In Europe, extinction or mutilation of a national airline would elicit strong protests from all the vested interests that in time have grown around it. Some political ear might become as sensitive to loss of jobs, displacement of industries, labor unrest as much as it had been to public thirst for cheap air fares. A suggestion might then follow again to rely on the old panacea of subsidizing the ailing airline so as to satisfy both vested interests and customers' expectations.

The Darwinian process would thus be thwarted. All

The Darwinian process would thus be thwarted. All existing national airlines would remain alive, but none of them would be an economic match for the U.S. megacarriers. Ultimately, these would dominate the European market, as the various European governments would become fed up with throwing good money after bad to keep their carriers playing in a league where they would not belong.

The European airlines of today are weak because they

are too many, too small, too diverging in their incompatible strategies. But they also command an element of potentially tremendous strength. They cater to a bome market of 425 million people, 70 percent larger than the U.S. market.

In the United States, two Americans out of three are customers of the airline business. In Europe, the ratio is two out of 30. The traffic growth potential in Europe, thus, overwhelmingly exceeds that of the United States. The European airlines are sitting on a gold mine.

Whether this mine shall be exploited by European or non-European enterprise essentially depends on the European governments foresight, adrointess and timeliness in handling the issue of European deregulation. European deregulation should be guided in such a

European deregulation should be guided in such a way as to avoid the pitfalls the Darwinian process might encounter in a European environment that was not prepared to absorb it or 10 accept it.

The concentration of productive resources into larger multinational companies as an instrument for achieving economies of scale and lowering costs should be actively assisted by the European governments through changes of laws, regulations, procedures, habits and mental attitudes. The road should be opened and paved for all market forces to play their role in shaping up a new European air transport supply system by a smaller number of competitive mega-carriers as well as a larger number of competitive European local carriers.

UMBERTO NORDIO is chairman of Alitalia.

A Sampling of European Air Fares

Prices are for round-trip tickets and are for economy or special taras, not for business-class or first-class travel Carrier PARIS-LONDON Air France Economy, Unrastricted Special. Trip must include Saturday night. Can't change date. Air France Nouvelles Frontières LONDON-AMSTERDAM British Caledonian 285 Economy, Unrestricted British Caledonian Special. Trip must include Saturday night. Can't changa date Virgin Atlantie Economy, Unrastrictad, Airport is Maastricht naar Amsterdam. LONDON-DUBLIN British Airways Economy, Unrestricted Special. Trip must include Saturday night. Can't change date British Airways 141 Economy, Unrestricted PARIS-ATHENS 0 Air France Economy, Unrestricted Air France Special. Trip must include Saturday night. Can't change date. Nouvelles Frontières Charter tlight PARIS-TOULOUSE Air Inter Economy, Unrestricted Special. Must be under 25 or over 65 or Air Inter traveling with family on eertain dates. Special, Advance purchase required. Penalty If cancellation. Only tour flights

Effects of EC Deregulation On Fares Remains to Be Seen

Continued from page 9

ing competition in air transport. It particularly wants a new transparency in the way the airlines set fare prices.

The package would eliminate secret fare-fixing between the big flag carriers, which has in effect excluded small, new airlines from competing on major routes. It would also improve the access of these new airlines to routes, so that instead of being largely restricted to regional routes between provincial airports, they would be able to compete on feeder routes between regional

and bub airports.

It also lays down new capacity sharing limits to prevent the major airlines from operating cartel-style "open pools" in which they split seats and revenue 50-50 on important routes, such as London-Paris.

A three-year trial period has been initiated under which airlines can only split capacity 45-55 for the first two years, and only 40-60 for the third year. At the same time, revenue-sharing pools are being curtailed so that the amounts that can be transferred may not exceed I percent of an airline's sales turnover on that route.

The idea is that the 1 percent ceiling is just enough to compensate an airline for losing a certain number of passengers and revenue to their pool partners hut not enough to constitute a cartel. In any case, EC officials point out that 50-50 "open pools" are in fact comparatively rare, and that the majority of "limited pools" in existence transfer less revenue than 1 percent of route turnover

The national airlines will, meanwhile, be given block exemptions from the new competition rules to enable them to agree on timetables and operate collective check-in and baggage handling facilities.

There remains, however, one vital reform that will decide the real scope of airline deregulation in Europe. It revolves around the so-called fifth freedom that would allow non-national carriers to compete on an intra-European route. In other words, this would permit an enterprising independent airline — say one of the new British, French. Dutch or Irisb carriers — to barge in on protected routes like Frankfurt-Rome or Brussels-Copenhagen and challenge the national airlines' pool.

Once that right is won, the EC Commission experts say, then air fares around Europe will plunge. Until then, they predict that progress on deregulation will be slow but sure.

It was precisely the question of the fifth freedom that deadlocked last week's EC transport ministers' negotiations in Luxembourg. Greece, Spain, Italy and Denmark were reportedly opposed to reforms that would permit foreign airlines to challenge their carriers for business on domestic routes.

National pride and sensitivities in Europe make airline liberalization politically difficult. Yet the degree of deregulation under negotiation is modest by U.S. standards.

"I would say our package will achieve about 40 percent of the effect of the American deregulation,"

Calls Increase For Regulation

Continued from page 9

Air, People Express and parts of Frontier Airlines. But setwo airlines increasingly work in tandem.

Dollar's

Last

In January 1987, the two airlines announced new deep, discount pricing, a move rapidly followed by the other major airlines. Later, when American Airlines and United Airlines made tentative moves to increase prices. Continental shot them down by refusing to follow.

At the same time that Texas Air was seizing the mantle of low-cost leader, it also was drawing an increasing number of consumer complaints, along with other airlines.

In April, the Department of Transportation received 2,103 consumer complaints about airline service, up from 1,050 in the same month a year before. The largest number of complaints were about Continental, which also had the highest rate of complaints per 10,000 passengers.

Continental has questioned the validity of the survey because it was based on passengers who take the time to write about poor service rather than being based on random survey techniques. But, at the same time, the airline has conceded that the difficulties of combining three airlines resulted in service problems.

Continental can dominate pricing because of a low-cost structure that allows the airline to fly profitably at fares that cost the other airlines money. Its key advantage is low labor costs, resulting from a largely nonumion work force.

costs, resulting from a largely nonumion work force.

Continental's labor-cost advantage has put considerable, pressure on other airlines to reduce their labor costs.

"There's one massive difference between the costs of different airlines in 1987," said Robert L. Crandall, American Airlines chairman and president. He noted that American's labor cost per available seat mile is 2.6 cents, while Continental's is 1.4 cents. "Multiplied by the number of available seat miles we provide each year, that amounts to a

S600 million labor-cost difference."

The Department of Transportation has asserted that competition under deregulation remains healthy, pointing to continuing price competition. New carriers can still spring up to challenge established carriers if fares get too high, according to deregulation's advocates.

In addition to competing with fares, frequent flyer programs and, increasingly, claims about the quality of service, airlines in today's deregulated environment are competing through a system of hub-and-spoke operations.

A pattern has emerged in which airlines dominate passenger services at individual airports that have been transformed into bubs, where many flights converge.

The idea behind a bub is imple to maximize the sidilary.

formed into bubs, where many flights converge.

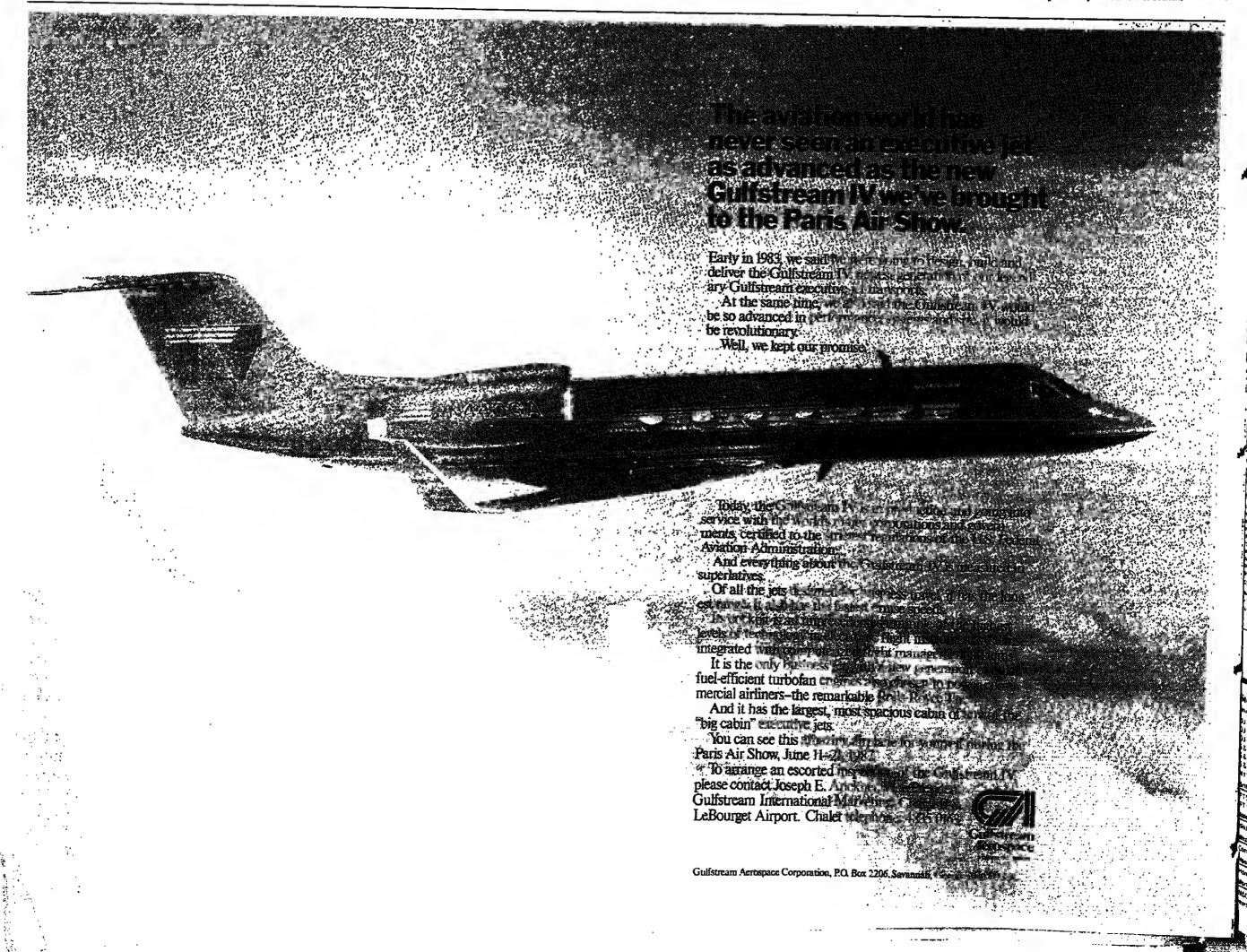
The idea behind a hub is simple: to maximize the airline's traffic. An airline might not be able to justify more than one flight a day from city A to city B. It might, bowever, be able to justify eight flights a day from city A to its bub, where passengers could get on flights to 30 different ultimate destinations, including city B.

Many major airports serve as the huh for more than one carrier. For instance, United and Continental both use Dulles International Airport, which serves the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area, as a bub. However, mergers have virtually eliminated compenion in a hub in some cases. For instance, Northwest Airlines, after its merger with Republic Airlines, controlled 79.1 percent of the market at Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The hub-and-spoke system and a huge increase in the number of airline passengers that has resulted from deregulation have put increasing stress on U.S. airports. In the first nine months of 1986, U.S. passenger airlines flew 278.3 billion revenue-passenger miles, more than twice the number for all of 1970.

Airlines have responded by putting increasing amounts of capital into airport additions and redesign.

MARTHA M. HAMILTON is a Washington Post reporter, who covers transportation for the Business section.



In U.S., Travelers Decry Flight Delays, Overbookings, Poor Service

By Martha M. Hamilton

ASHINGTON — Convenience. Those are some of the words that air travel conjured up in the

But mention air travel today, and the words most likely to come to mind are unprintable.

For those whose work requires them to spend a lot of time on airplanes, frequent-flyer bonnses nave become a form of reparations. One member of Congress recently inaugurated what he calls the "frequent losers" club for victims of bad air service.

Airline passenger complaints to the Department of Transportation in May were nearly three times what they were a year earlier. The department, noting that deteriora-tion, has proposed rule-making that would require air carriers to provide data about on-time performance, baggage handling, telephone reservations, misconnec-tions, denied boarding and cabin

Even before the new complaint statistics came, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole warned the airlines to clean up their acts or face possible enforcement action.

Air travel horror stories are easy to come by. All you need to do is say "airline" in a crowded room. There is the New York bond trader who spent a night asleep on a baggage carousel at Chicago's O'Hare Airport after a series of delays resulted in his flight arriving after all connecting flights had

There is the former U.S. sena-tor, James G. Abourezk, who is suing New York Air — which is now part of Continental Airlines - for false imprisonment for refusing to let him leave an aircraft on the runway at Washington Na-

tional Airport after hours of delay. And there are countless passengers who have found their flights delayed by equipment problems,



Mention air travel today, and the words most likely to come to mind are unprintable.

air traffic control or even the failure of the airline to produce a crew

Peggy Watts Gup, a product manager with Bell Atlantic's marketing department, traveled to Newark in March. At the end of the day, she returned to the airport, got a boarding pass for the 4 P.M. Continental Airlines flight to Washington and went to the

ing the passengers who had been waiting for the 4 P.M. flight, the airline posted the 5 P.M. flight. "All the 4 o'clock people went

Crazy," she said. Ultimately, a Continental manager persuaded the New Jersey Nets basketball team, which was holding tickets on the 4 P.M. flight, to give up their seats and take a later flight, she said. The remaining 4 o'clock people were then boarded with the 5 o'clock passengers, "but we got all the middle seats and the smoking section," she said. "As far as we could see, there was never a plane there" for the scheduled 4 P.M. depar-

In April and May, Continental led the major U.S. airlines in the number of consumer complaints filed and in the number of complaints per 100,000 passenge part of Texas Air Corp., registere 21.39 complaints for every 100,000

Next on the list was Eastern Air Lines, also a Texas Air subsidiary, which had 10.11 complaints per 100,000 passengers. Together the

1986 an average of 1,144 flights a day were significantly delayed. FAA figures, which count only arrivals and departures delayed by more than 15 minutes after a pilot's request for clearance, serious-

ly understate the problem, according to airline executives. department noted. IRLINES are also finding other ways to anger pas-sengers, according to sengers, according to the Department of Transportation. Recurrent complaints include allegations that the more information about fare penalties and suggested that airlines may be boarding flights and pushing back from the gate knowing

that they don't always play fair with passengers who give up their seats on oversold flights.

In addition, "some carriers ap-pear to be dealing imadequately with nonsmoking passengers who check in after the predesignated no-smoking section is full," the

The Transportation Department also urged airlines to provide

"Silting on the sucraft is far less comfortable for passengers than waiting in the terminal. It also prevents passengers from investi-gating potential travel alterna-tives, the department noted.

Several members of Congress have proposed cracking down on airlines for still another source of complaints — what they say are misleading ads promoting deep discount fares that are so limited in number that they are virtually unobtamable.

"Air travel is no longer an en-

said Representative Newt Ging-nch, Republican of Georgia, at a recent House hearing on airline consumer complaints. Mr. Gingrich indicated that he favors more disclosure of performance to allow vice. He warned his colleagues against regulation that might push up fares and drive away the new travelers low air fares have attract-

Airports do "look more like bus ... stations because a lot of people who used to ride the bus are now using the airlines," he said.

two airlines accounted for about half of the complaints filed that Continental has said that problems resulted when Continental absorbed New York Air and People Express in February and that performance is improving. The mergers that have charac terized the airline industry in recent years are certainly partly to airlines have struggled to combine work forces and facilities, con-sumers often have suffered the lounge area. The area already was consequences. full of passengers waiting for a delayed 3:30 flight to Boston, and Increased traffic also has contributed to heavy strains on equip-ment, staff and airports. Lower she and others waited with increasing impatience as 4 P.M. fares have attracted passengers came and went without announcewho never could afford to fly bements or any information about fore and helped changed the nathe prospects for departure. mre of the industry. At 4:30, the Boston-bound pas-Flight problems, which include sengers were told to go to another gate, she said. Shortly afterward, a delays and overbookings, continue

Crisis Grows Among Controllers

We need to run the system on cold instead of hot.'

By Laura Parker

The Air Traffic Control Academy, where the country's air traffic controllers are trained, occupies a cor-ner of a sprawling complex on the Oklahoma range, far from the din of Washingtoo's congressional

hearing rooms.
Since 1981, when 11,400 c. the country's air traffic controllers were fired by President Ronald Reagan for striking illegally, the Federal Aviation Administration has been screening about 3,000 new controllers at the academy

hurdle in an education that takes three years to complete. This spring's "graduates" woo't be fully trained until 1990. The trouble is, they are needed today.

The air traffic control system, born in 1936, is still struggling to recover from the strike.

The showdown in 1981 could not have come at a worse time. The airlines, newly deregulated three years earlier, were just beginning to expand. Now, six years after the strike, there are fewer controllers with less experience handling more traffic. Last year, controllers handled 6.4 million flights — a million more than in 1980, the year before the strike.

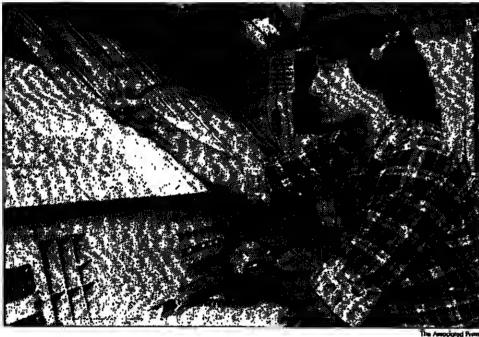
There is a tendency for the FAA to want people to think they have rebuilt the system," said Jun Burnett, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. "It is not rebuilt yet."

Now with flight delays up 25 percent over 1985, and controllers still working overtime, the signs of stress are in full bloom.

Last month the National Transportation Safety Board — an inde-pendent federal agency that acts as a safety watchdog over the transportation industry --- warned that the air traffic control system was being stretched too thin. The five-member board said that the safety is compromised to such a degree that the FAA should reduce the number of commercial flights in overcrowded airports during the peak summer travel

As evidence, the board cited a rise in errors made by controllers and the number of reports of nearcollisions, both on the ground and on runways. Mr. Burnett said that controllers, in some cases, are being asked to direct more airplanes than they can handle.

"The FAA is trying to run the Boston, New York, Chicago and system up to the red line," Mr. Los Angeles, a third to half of the Burnett told a Senate hearing in late May. "We don't need to play a ment this year.



Students at the air traffic school in Oklahoma City learn spatial reasoning.

The FAA rejected the safety

board's recommendations, and with them, the notion that the safety of air travel is somehow The FAA chief, Donald D. En-

gen, contends that airline travel today is safer than at any time in the history of aviation. The FAA further argues that it already limits the oumber of flights taking off and landing at crowded airports

— a practice that accounts for the bulk of the flight delays.

"We will oot allow the situation to become critical," said Mr. En-

Against that backdrop, the debate between Congress and the FAA over the number of controllers oeeded rages on. Lately, it has become so convoluted that it is difficult to determine which set of statistics most resembles the reali-

RANSPORTATION Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole says the is evidence that the rebuilding of the system is "practically com-

But Representative Norman Y. Mineta, the California Democrat who chairs the House Public Works aviation subcommittee, complains that the number of ally gone down because retirements are out-pacing the training of new recruits. And he says the FAA is inflating its oumbers by

including the clerks in its count, In 1981, at the time of the strike, there were 16,500 air traffic controllers around the country. Today, there are about 15,100, including about 2,474 trainees and 1,460 air traffic clerks, who do clerical work and do not control

To add to the dilemma, senior controllers are retiring at a rate of about 500 a year, and at the air control facilities near Washington, senior staff is eligible for retire-

We need to build in a margin of safety."

a supervisor at the Washington gaining tool in any debate over controller hiring. "We're heading into thunderstorm

To further complicate the problem, training lags in some centers because controllers who are supposed to be teaching the new trainces are too busy directing air-

On June 3, Mrs. Dole announced plans to hire 955 new controllers in 1988, and the Senate Commerce, Science and Trans-portation Committee has called for hiring 1,000 more controllers

Mr. Burnett says that the sudden hiring of more controllers would not solve the immediate crisis this summer because the train

ing takes too long.

He acknowledges that control-ler errors are usually made by experienced controllers, and that each radar scope is manned, and says the safety board is trying to portray a larger picture — one of a system that is overtaxed because certain areas around crowded airports become oversaturated with more airplanes than an individual controller can handle.

Because training takes so long, there has been a move to rehire the fired controllers, on the theory that they can be more quickly re-trained. Legislation to rehire the controllers was introduced last: year but failed.

Not only is the administration opposed, but the FAA argues that such a move would only exacerbate morale problems among the controllers who feel they made fundamental choices when they walked across the picket lines and went back to work in 1981. Controllers themselves hold mixed views. In a survey a year ago, a majority said they didn't want the fired controllers back.

Mr. Burnett opposed rehiring the controllers because he says the FAA may be tempted to cut short

The drive has begun again this year, and this time, with a Democratic-controlled Congress and a perception — no matter how exag-gerated — that airline travel is disintegrating into chaos, the progame of chicken. We need to run "It's the experience level we're disintegrating into chaos, the prothe system on cold instead of hot. worried about," said Vic DePaula, posal will figure as a major bar-

LAURA PARKER is a Washington Post staff writer who covers the

Atlas/Centaur has a new thrust

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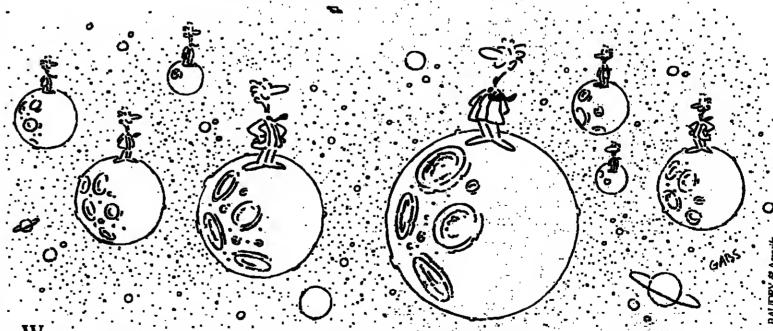
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GENERAL DYNAMICS Space Systems Division

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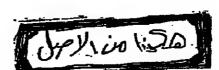
We oride ourselves on having partners all over the place in space: around us, above us, below us. For we're not the ones that carry the most weight. There are - brace yourself, now - some 1.400 men and women who work at Matra Espace. Only 1,400. Just think of it. But, you see, when we look out into space, straight ahead, what does it matter, oo that scale, whether you're 1,400 or 14,000 strong? All the more in that we never imagined going where we're going all by oorselves.

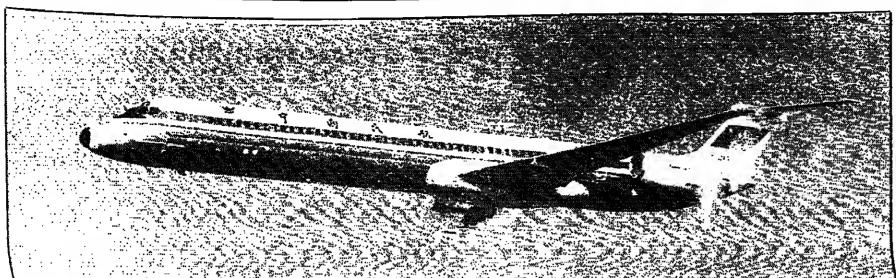
So, we've concentrated on the kind of things our ambitions placed within our grasp : things like ideas, brain power, intelligence, research, creativity, invention, innovation, science, looking ahead....

in short, everything that's needed to open the doors to cooperation. At Matra Espace, our hearts swell with pride when Ariane carries aloft our vehicle equipment bay, responsible for commanding each and every function of the launcher. Occasionally, when we're feeling particularly brazen, we tell ourselves that it may well be the equipment bay that carries Ariane aloft, but, then again, we're oot going to start compromising our good relations with our. partners on account of a little vanity.

That's a constant preoccupation with us: whether we're the principal contractor or simply a participant, we don't let ourselves get carried away by words. We cooperate, that's all. Period. Because, during the 25 years we've worked with partners more. powerful or less powerful than ourselves, space has taught us something. A law of space. Here it is: in order to succeed, you have to cooperate. On this score, consult the list of everything Matra has: sent into space in the past 25 years and you'll see: no one is more cooperative than us.

Together we'll make space ours.





A McDonnell Douglas Super 80 belonging to the fleet of CAAC

China's Market Adds Mobility to the Economy

By Peter Middleton

ONDON - Lack of foreign exchange, and the quest for the transfer of Western technology through joint ventures and license production. dominate the Chinese aerospace market. But, despite the clampdowns that followed the nation's 55 percent rise in imports during 1985, acquisition of multimillion-dollar airliners from overseas is still tolerated at the highest government levels because mobility is a cata-lyst of industrial expansion.

Sole purchasing authority for civil airliners, with one minor exception, is the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). This government organization combines the roles of aviation ministry, airport authority and state airline, although it is gradually giving operat-ing autonomy to its domestic regions, which, in name at least, already claim separate airline

Aircraft account for only a small percentage of Chinese domestic transport today, hut anyone who has traveled by Chinese railways knows why CAAC is in the process of quadrupling its capacity this decade. China is bigger than the United States and Mexico combined. The author endured one 600-mile (970-kilometer) train journey for 24 hours.

Punctuality is not a hallmark of CAAC either, but its traffic leaped by about a third during 1984 and 1985 — the year it ordered 50 new aircraft —and its growth is now scheduled to stabilize at about 15 percent a year until the end of the current national economic plan in 1990. No other major airline is contemplating such growth, twice that planned for the Chinese economy as a whole, but few have such a poorly served market

CAAC carried 10 million passengers last year (up from about 7.5 million in 1985), but the 1.27 billion revenue ton-kilometer it generated were less than a quarter of those flown by British Airways, whose national population is one-twentieth the size.

Most growth is on domestic routes, of which CAAC has 253, plus eight to Hong Kong.

Traffic on the 27 international services is growing at only 5 percent, so the primary need is for more 150-seat twin jets and equipment to upgrade the airports to which they fly. This in-cludes navigation aids, air traffic control systems, weather monitoring equipment. communications and reservation systems.

Like the rest of the world. CAAC goes cap-in-hand to Boeing for 747s, including three of the new 747-400s, but it has acquired an unusually wide variety of other modern equipment. This ranges from Boeing 737s and 767s (with 757s on order), through McDonnell Douglas MD-80s and Airbus A-310s to Tupolev Tu-154s, which are based only in the northwest near the Soviet border, suggesting political rather than technical motivation for their acquisition in a barter deal.

Early CAAC equipment was almost exclusively Soviet until the 1960 rift, after which Britain seized the opportunity to sell Tridents. More recent British sales to CAAC include British Aerospace-146 regional jets and Shorts-

360 turboprops.
Understandably, CAAC has been wary of Chinese-huilt airliners, and only recently released 14 local derivatives of the Soviet An-24 turhoprop from cargo and charter duties for scheduled passenger services.

To enhance its credibility and to acquire export potential for a modernized version. Chinese industry has contracted the Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company, a sister company of Cathay Pacific Airlines, to help it westernize the aircraft with new avionics and interiors. The resulting 50-seat Yun-7-100 is in producnon at Xian against CAAC orders for 40, and stretched variants will be built. Significantly, the Chinese market has been closed to compet-

A much higger cooperative deal is the \$2 billion joint venture hetween McDonnell Douglas and the Chinese Aero Technology Import/Export Corporation to assemble 25 MD-80 jet airliners for CAAC in Shanghai. with 15 options to follow, and a potential domestic market for at least 100. Delivery of

the first locally assembled aircraft is scheduled for July. China will become a tough market for competing products.

Chinese manufacturers' plans for self-sufficiency in civil aviation also include domestic sales of 200 20-seat Y-12 turboprops, although orders have yet to be placed. The Western avionics fit of the prototype was integrated in Hong Kong; its Canadian Pratt & Whimey engines will be assembled in China.

In the longer term, China is looking for cooperation on a new 30 to 40 seater (already an oversubscribed category, however.) and could be coproducing 75- to 100-seat propfanpowered airliners, now heing studied hy West . Germany's MBB.

Most Western helicopter manufacturers have made direct sales of craft into the potentially huge Chinese aerial-work market, hut only in small numbers. Tasks include offshore oil support and aerial seeding of new forests to stem the easterly migration of the Gohi desert. The most recent demonstration tour was conducted hy Boeing Vertol, which hopes to sell a few heavylift Chinooks for installation of hy-

droelectric power lines. China has huilt old Soviet helicopter designs for many years and, as part of the overall plan to acquire technology as well as to prevent imports, it has already produced more than 50 French Aérospatiale Dauphin helicopters, called Z-9s. Local content is now above 80 percent, and the Z-9 will become totally Chi-

China is also seeking overseas partners for co-development of light-and-medium-lift helicopters, but has huilt its own heavy-transport type, known as the Z-8. This looks suspiciously like the Super Frelon — an old design hy Aerospatiale whose Gazelle lightweight missile-armed antitank helicopter recently won a Chinese military order against U.S. and West German competition.

Chinese jet combat aircraft have mostly been straight copies of pre-1960 Soviet types, such as the F-7 fighter (MiG-21) and H-6 homher (Tu-16), hut a major redevelopment of the MiG-19 has produced the A-5 Fantan which is far superior to the original. Both the F-7 and A-5 have had some export success, notably to Pakistan, which is taking 60 advanced F-7Ms fitted with Western avionics.

The Chinese have also had to resort to Western help — this time from the U.S. Air Force — to upgrade the avionics of their hig F-8 fighter. The USAF is integrating the entire navigation and weapon-control system of the aircraft, and will supply kits for 50 under a \$550 million contract

Meanwhile, following the U.S. shuttle disaster and problems with Europe's Ariane rocket, China has gained a toehold in the satellitelaunching market. Long Wall Industries has ohtained launch contracts for the world's only secondhand communications satellites which were lost hy one shuttle then recovered by

The two satellites will be re-orbited by Long March-3 rockets for the American companies that bought them from their British insurers. The first should be in orbit again next year, provided the U.S. government approves their temporary "export" to China for the launch. This is not guaranteed, because the satellites

contain some very high-technology equipment. China launched its 19th satellite last year, and its success rate -including two out of three geosynchronous communica lites - is creditable. At least 17 out of 21 launches have achieved their objectives.

China is believed to be quoting \$35 million

to \$50 million per geosynchronous launch, compared with \$80 million to \$95 million for Ariane bookings placed today.

Launching space rockets is a difficult way to earn foreign currency. Tourism is easier. Already nearly 1,4 million overseas tourists are bringing in more than \$1 billion a year. Visitor totals are expected to reach three million hy 1990 and five million by the end of the century.

More tourists will require more airliners. So will the travel demands of a billion Chinese, as long as industrial momentum can be sustained. Aerospace is part of both processes, Increasingly. China is looking for participation rather

Proposed FAA Rules Worry Foreign Firms

By James D. Baumgarner

→ ASHINGTON — Sometime this fall, the Federal Aviation Administration is expected to ask for comments from commercial aviation interests on whether foreign companies should be allowed to maintain and repair U.S.-registered transport aircraft. The agency provoked a worldwide outcry last year when it gave notice that such work would not be permitted.

This, in effect, would mean that Airbus Industrie or British Aerospace or Rolls-Royce or MTU could not work on the aircraft or engines or parts they sold to U.S. airlines. Large maintenance facilities established by such carriers as British Airways and Lufthansa also would not be allowed to work on U.S. aircraft. Foreign companies faced the loss of millions of dollars in lucrative repair and maintenance contracts.

The FAA notice also created a great deal of alarm in the United States, where many airlines were flying foreign aircraft or engines and were faced with the prospect of having no one to maintain them. However, the FAA ignored the criticism, saying it was acting in the interests of air safety. Many thought the agency was acting in restraint of trade.

It was not until John Moore, the British secretary of state for transport, visited Eliza-beth Hanford Dole, the U.S. secretary of transportation, in April that some relief from the

AA notices was promised.

Mrs. Dole ordered the FAA to conduct a rule-making on the issue, which means that the concerned industries will get a chance to comment before the FAA develops a policy on foreign repair and maintenance. Many still fear the agency, however, will use the rule-making procedures merely as a pretext to carry out its original intention.

Among the nations that have objected to the FAA notices are Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Britain. Most of the large foreign flag carriers have protested as have the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the U.K. Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and the Association of European Airlines.

The CAA, for example, said that the "tone" of the FAA notices "clearly infers, by the onerous limitations applied, that components from foreign sources, including the U.K., are to a lower order of safety, an inference which the CAA cannot accept as justified."

The legality of the notice was questioned by IATA, which said that for the past 37 years, the FAA has "without limitation or hindrance, knowingly anthorized foreign repair stations to work and has permitted them to work on U.S.registered aircraft as long as such aircraft, engines or parts were at least partially used in operations outside the U.S.

The practice in the industry has included the transporting of internationally used aircraft, engines and parts to foreign repair stations for the purpose of performing inspections or maintenance. These practices have not been

covert, but have existed under the watchful but acquiescent eye of the FAA."

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IATA also said that under U.S. law, "such long-standing practices have effectively established an informal rule authorizing such practices which cannot now be rescinded without compliance with the notice and comment procedures" of the U.S. Administrative Procedure

The U.S. State Department, however, backed the FAA. In a letter drafted for several nations, the State Department said the FAA notices were "motivated strictly by a desire to ensure the highest possible standards for U.S.registered aircraft within the limits of FAA budgetary resources. They are neither arbitrary nor intended to influence or restrain trade in

goods or services."

The State Department disagreed that the

Foreign companies face the loss of millions of dollars in lucrative contracts.

policies "would have commercial effects incon-sistent with the goals of the GATT Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade."

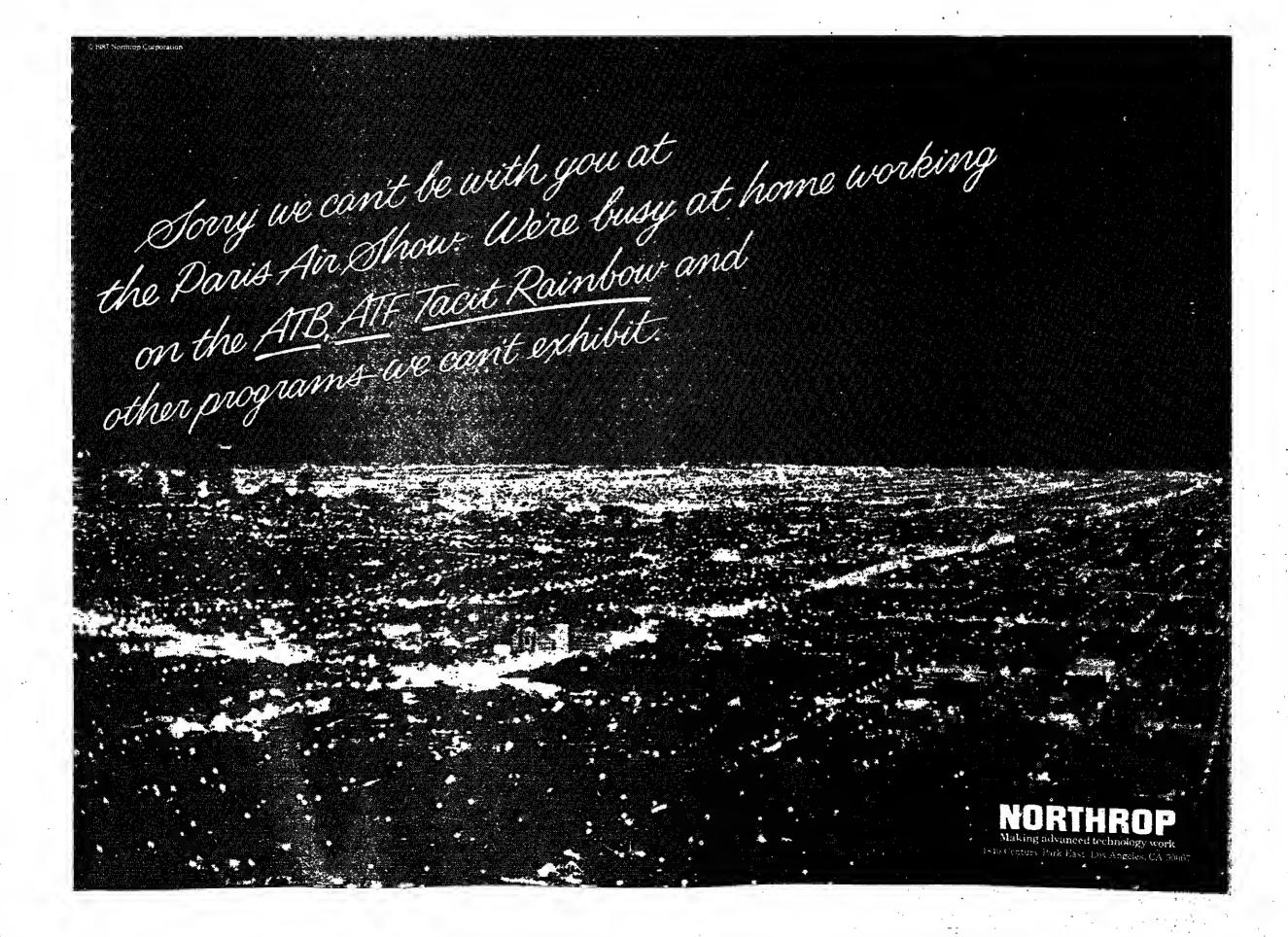
An official of Amsterdam Schiphol-East, however, said that the "moves seem to be contrary to the mutual cooperation and reliance between FAA and the European authorities which we have been trying further to develop in recent years."

The Association of European Airlines said that the "proposed restrictions on foreign repair station work bear no reasonable relationship to safety" and that the FAA in the notice had conceded that foreign repair stations are "qualified to perform work on U.S.-registered aircraft.

MTU, the German equipment company that has many airline customers including Par. Am, Eastern, KLM and Air France, said the notice would "impose highly restrictive new limitations on the authority of MTU to perform work on U.S.-registered aircraft."

MTU said that "given that many foreign aviation interests regard FAA's proposed actions as having primarily a domestic economic, rather than a safety, justification, countermeasures by foreign civil aviation authorities are

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Dollar's New Strength Makes Little Impression on Market

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune

ARIS - The dollar firmed on currency markets last week, buoyed by a continuing reduction in the U.S. trade deficit and a slowdown in the rise of wholesale prices. But the improvement had little impact on the Eurobond market, where foreign investors remained wary of taking on any new exposure in dollars.

Money managers said they believed the dollar would hold at around current levels, at least in the near future. They are impressed by the Federal Reserve's recent willingness to raise interest rates and by the coordinated intervention by central banks to support the dollar.

But money managers question how far the Fed's designated new chairman, Alan Green-

Investors are

skeptical whether

span, will be able or willing to go in raising rates if the oeed arises. They question, as well, the capacity of central banks to go on accumulating dollars at the record rate set in the first quarter of the year. Io any event, even if the Fed

improvement can be sustained. supports the currency by raising rates, this will be bad news for the bond market as prices must

drop as rates rise. While currency dealers were clearly impressed with the reduction in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit — as were bond dealers, who immediately marked up their prices — investors said they were skeptical about whether the improvement can be sustained to a degree that eliminates the threat of longer-term

The defensive posture was best illustrated last week by General Motors Acceptance Corp.'s sale of \$200 million with an exceedingly short maturity of only two years — the only classic straight-dollar debt that was marketed. Prices on such short-dated paper

are much less volatile than longer-term paper.

Even so, a number of the banks that traditionally underwrite GMAC issues doubted there was enough demand and turned down the invitation from Union Bank of Switzerland to join the syodicate. The paper was offered to underwriters at a yield of 55 basis points, or .55 percent, over the yield oo comparably dated Treasury notes. The price dropped and the yield widened to 65 basis points but by week's end was back to offering level.

HERE was a burst of late week activity in the sterling sector once it became clear that Margaret Thatcher had been returned to office with an impressive majority. However, the oew issues — from Swedish Export Credit, Amo Bank and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — were priced aggressively on the anticipation that British interest rates will be cut.

But both the pound and the sterling bond market were buffeted by profit-taking in the afternath of the general election, leaving the permission at discounts of the fore paid to

the new issues trading at discounts ontside the fees paid to

There were six oew Australian dollar bonds launched last week, but most traded at substantial discounts. Dealers complained that the volume was too big for the limited demand, and they were especially critical of the terms on Eurofima's issue - a

long maturity of seven years and a coupon that was too low.

Eurofima also tapped the Euroyen market, again at aggressive terms: with coupon and offering price on its seven-year paper virtually equal to those set by the State Bank of Victoria on a five-

The market for equity-linked paper remained buoyant last week with the Japanese continuing as the biggest issuers. Bankers reported increased interest in the Japanese companies that are most reliant on exports. These had been shunned because of the yen's appreciation but are coming back into favor as the exchange rate stabilizes.

The most notable of last week's issues was from Mitsubishi Chemical, which set a record low coupon of 1 percent on its \$200 million of five-year cotes, down from the 1½ percent that had initially been indicated. Despite the coupoo cut, the paper ended the week at a premium of 8½ percent.

Chemical companies are the current vogue on the Tokyo stock exchange as the appreciation of the yea has substantially reduced

the cost of oil imports priced in dollars. Like all the Japanese companies issuing equity warrant bonds, Mitsubishi Chemical swapped the proceeds from the dollar bond ioto yen. Instead of paying interest on the yen swap, the Japanese are able to use low-cost dollars to generate income, receiving interest in yeu - in this case reported to be in the area of 2% percent - from the counter-party wanting such low-cost dollars.

Bankers report that the premium pricing on Japanese equity warrant bonds during the syndication period needs to be looked at with some suspicion. They say that lead managers often artificially manipulate the when-issued price to a substantial premium to justify a later reduccion in the coupon. Once the issue

See EUROBONDS, Page 17

Apple Grows Up and Buttons Down to Business

Under Sculley, Success Means a New Core of Customers: Corporate America By Mark Potts

Washington Past Service PALO ALTO, California Bishop Auditorium at the Stanford University School of Business Administration is packed. People are spilling out the doors to hear John Sculley's tales of life as chairman at Apple Computer Inc., and they interrupt him often with

laughter and applause.
"Apple is a very different company," Mr. Sculley says. "Apple makes some big promises to peo-ple when you join it. One promise is that you're going to personally be able to make a difference. Another is that you're going to be a part of an adventure to change the world. Another is that you're going to get a chance to learn from

that experience."

Not long ago, the person saying these things might have been Steven P. Jobs, Apple's charismatic co-founder. But Mr. Jobs is gone, the loser two years ago of a power struggle with the more reserved Mr. Sculley, a former PepsiCo Inc. executive whom Mr. Jobs had hired to be his mentor.

. Today, Coperino, California-based Apple is one of the few Valley. But the company has gone through wrenching changes. The topic of Mr. Sculley's speech is "Managing in a Crisis."

Shortly after Mr. Jobs's ouster, Apple posted its first, and only, quarterly loss. Twenty percent of the people hired to make a difference and change the world found themselves laid off. And there were whispers that Apple - the company that Mr. Jobs and Steve Wozniak had started eight years earlier in a garage, the company that accelerated from zero to \$1 billion in seven years, the compa-oy that became a symbol of the entrepreneurial spirit - was not going to make it.
"Many people were writing that

Apple's heart had been ripped out," Mr. Sculley tells the Stanford audience, "that we were a whale lying on the beach with no future, that Apple wouldn't make it until the end of 1985.

The big question on people's minds was, Where are we going? Is there any future? With the founders gone, was the company ing to no longer have a vision? Would we no longer create inno-



John Sculley, Apple's chairman, with new Macintosh computers unveiled in March.

hy rival International Business

transformation has been a success.

The company earned \$154 million

in the fiscal year ended last Sept.

By almost any measure, Apple's

vative products? Were we going to go into the soft-drink business?" No. But what the former softdrink executive did was to take Apple into the heart of Corporate

Mr. Sculley, 48, has remade Ap-

30 on sales of \$1.9 billion, and

'People have said that desk-top publishing was our Trojan horse into the business market. - John Zeissler,

Apple rice president

ple. It still has much of its corporate counterculture: The average age of employees still is less than 30, the dress code remains informal, popoorn machines are as much office fixtures as water coolers, and the Friday afternoon beer

But where Mr. Jobs wanted to sell computers "for the rest of us," Apple now is targeting Fortune And the quirky technological

individuality of Apple's computers, which once were only compat-ible with each other, has given way to a new philosophy that the ma-chines, while still unique, should be able to communicate with all computers, especially those made

hoth figures are expected to improve significantly this year. Apple recently declared its first stock dividend, a rarity in Silicon Valley, and split its shares 2-for-1.

Apple's Macintosh computer. once dismissed by critics as an underpowered toy, finally has found a home in the business world as the result of technological improvements, better marketing and the success of desk-top publishing - the use of a personal computer to produce slick graphic presentations and reports at a fraction of the cost of having them dooe by design companies.

And Apple bas been paid perhy IBM, whose new personal computer system adopts many of the sy-to-use features of the Macintosh, as well as its graphics capa-

While the rest of the industry is scrambling to adjust to IBM's new machines, which were unveiled in April, Apple's leaders see the imitation as flattery, rather than as a threat, and they claim that it will be 18 months before IBM's new system catches up to where Macintosh is now.

Apple's stock, after bottoming out after Mr. Jobs's departure, has rocketed in the past year. Mr. Sculley points out to the Stanford audience that the total market value of Apple stock, which stood at \$900 million two years ago, now is well in excess of \$5 billion.

Apple effectively created the personal computer industry a decade ago when it introduced the first crude Apple II computer kit. What started out as a small bobbyists' business rapidly and dramatically evolved into a muldbilliondollar industry.

The introduction of the landmark IBM-PC six years ago made the personal computer a common-place tool, and IBM-PCs, or PC "clones" made by other manufacturers, account for the biggest share of the 32 million personal computers in the United States. Although IBM's machines and

See APPLE, Page 19

Brazil Unions React Angrily to **Austerity Plan**

RIO DE JANEIRO — A general Friday that the wage price freeze trike is "inevitable" in protest at would last only 90 days. strike is "inevitable" in protest at the sweeping economic changes anoounced by the Brazilian govern-ment, a leading labor union official

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On Friday, President José Sar-ney ordered drastic measures to give what he called a "shock to the economy" in an effort to "pull Brazil from its crisis" and avert greater unemployment and inflation.

Mr. Sarney appears to have been pressed by record inflation and by a growing public deficit, which re-portedly left the government un-able even to pay salaries.

The decrees include a devalua-tion of 9.5 percent of the currency,

the cruzado; suspension of some large huilding programs and a freeze on wages and prices. As part of the last measure, the government abolished the "trigger" mechanism that guaranteed pay rises every time accumulated moothly inflation reached 20 percent.

Labor unions reacted swiftly. "A general strike is inevitable," said Jair Meneguelli, president of the Workers Confederation, a militant union federation based in São Paulo. He said talks oo a date for the strike would begin Tuesday.

Prices increased 21 percent in April alone, and Friday the govern-ment reported inflation of 23.2 percent for May, Financial experts said this was the highest level ever reached in Brazil and pointed toward an annual inflation of more than 1,000 percent.

The government actions appeared to reassure some of the people who complained of an absence of leadership. A banker interviewed last week said that signs of recession were "alarming" and that an "unheard of number" of companies bad been going bankrupt. The announcement reminded

Brazilians of the anti-inflatioo drive of last year, known as the Cruzado Plan, which was successful at first. But at its end, the economic crisis and intense inflation began. That in turn prompted Braril in February to suspend interest payments on \$68 billion owed to foreign banks. (Brazil's total for-eign deht is \$111 hillion.) In contrast, the president said

Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, the finance minister, said Saturday did not mean Brazil would resume paying interest to the banks. A re-sumption, he said, could take place only if the banks provided Brazil with \$7.3 billion in new loans.

"It wouldn't make the least bit of sense to resume payments." the finance minister said at a news conference. "We suspended them and we are still in no condition to pay

See BRAZIL, Page 17

France, Germany May Seek Partner In Making Copter

PARIS --- France's Aerospatiale said Sunday that it would consider inviting groups from third countries to join in pro-duction of a French-West German combat helicopter if this would make the aircraft commercially more feasible.

Aerospatiale and Messer-schmitt-Bölkow-Blohm have completed the design of a belicopter for the French and West German military.
Michel Thomas, director of

Aerospatiale's helicopter division, responded at the Paris air show to criticism from France's defense minister, André Giraud, Mr. Giraud said that France would oot buy the belicopter unless the proposed cost fell substantially.

Mr. Thomas said of the proect; "It is evident that there are difficuloes, but I do not believe in any way that all is lost. If it is necessary to widen" participa-tioo. he said, "we will be

An Aerospatiale spokesman said any cooperation on the he-licopter would be with a European company. He said France and West Germany still intended to buy 200 helicopters each.

The Economics of Insider Trading: Some Assert the Pros Outweigh the Cons

LONDON - Insider trading has become the scourge of law enforcement officials in New York and London, but some economists argue that such trading may actually make markets more efficient.

According to this -admittedly small group, insider trading means that more people can see more quickly the effect of a piece of information on the price of their investments, even if they may not know what that information is.

And, these economists add, insider traddo a better job because, if they can invest before the rest of world finds out, they stand "Who really is harmed?" said one to make big profits. At least that is the

Insider trading occurs when a company

knows something that should affect the price of a company's stock, such as a pending takeover hid or a large loss to be reported, buys or sells a stock before everyone else the control of the control o has the information.

Japan do not see what the problem is.

And some economists say that investigations that result in fines such as Ivan F. Some of it could be inside information." Boesky's payment of \$100 million to settle ing provides an incentive for businessmen to insider trading charges have more to do with

"Who really is harmed?" said one economist at a major U.S. securities firm's London office. "The answer is, nobody."

executive, a stockbroker or a banker who because people resent the huge sums of

insider is far from precise.

say it deprives "oursiders" of potential profthe value of what they are trading and that is
its. But brokers in the rest of Europe and why buyers can find sellers," be said. why buyers can find sellers," be said. "Different investors use different infor-

> Graham Mather, of London's Inscitute of Economic Affairs, said that one way of

> circulating information widely - or, at least, the significance of a piece of informaoon - is if investors can see share prices move as insiders trade.

It is illegal in the United States, Britain "One of the things that makes a market go rities and Exchange Commission first they gain the benefit of the insider informaand Canada, largely because law officials round is that people have different views of cracked down on insider trading largely to tion merely by observing the actions of the ket after the 1929 crash. There may be less need of that reassur-

mation to decide what they want to do. ance now, Mr. Mather said. As more small investors acquire computcrized or teletype price reporting services,

shares as quickly as the biggest institutions. in the opposite direction," he wrote, limiting In some cases, economists say, the infor-

mation that comes out through insider trad-

Inc., was more than an airline, and

pany perceived for what it was,"

What undid Mr. Ferris, Mr. Cha-

jet said, was that raiders were offer-

ing such a large premium over the

current stock price, and that inves-

tors did not have faith in his strate

price just about doubled."

ing might not otherwise be available.

Many economists say that the U.S. Secu- particular information held by the insiders,

restore public confidence in the stock mar-insiders as revealed by changes in securities prices," he wrote.

Meanwhile, Mr. High said, insiders do not always make much money on their deal-

"Insiders must act on their information. And the very act will drive securities prices

the profits they might otherwise reap. When insiders start buying a share, pushing its price up, they quickly find they no As a result, interference with insider trad-longer have such a bargain.

Currency Rates

1.1544 0.6445 2.0768 4.938 1.504.07 2.3392 43.0707 1.7172 145.195 1.297 0.7719 2.3311 7.7077 1.689.32 2.6244 43.3514 1.9293 185.079 Clasings in London and Zurich. fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (o) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (") Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.; not qualed; N.A.; not available. (") To buy one pound; SU.S.1.625

Other Bollar Values | Currency per | 1.5.5 | Currency per | U.S.5 | Currency per | U.S.5

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Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

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Ford Called Contender For FCA

LOS ANGELES - Ford Motor Co. has emerged as a serious contender to acquire Fi-nancial Corp. of America, parent of the largest savings and loan association in the United States, a source close to Ford has said.

American Savings & Loan Association, based in Stockton, California, nearly failed in 1984 and has been plagued by bad loans. But the thrift, with \$34 billion in assets, has a big attraction: its branch network of 178 offices in California.

Ford, the most profitable U.S. automaker, has also become a financial services giant. Its car-finance arm has more than \$40 billion in assets and its San Francisco-based thrift, First Nationwide Financial, has assets of more than \$15 billion. In addition to Ford, a group

The more quickly a market can absorb He said that insider trading is an issue

By Andrew Feinberg New York Times Service NEW YORK - In one of his first acts after taking over as chairman at Allegis Corp., Frank A. Olson said he intended to ground the name Allegis and replace it with — what else? — that old standby

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Mr. Olsoo and his shareholders can erase Allegis, but the six-weekold name may have gained a permanent place in the language.

United Airlines Inc.

"For the rest of my life, I expect to bear clients joke about Allegis," said Joel Portugal, a principal at Anspach Grossman Portugal, one of the firms that creates corporate names. "They'll say, 'Don't give me an Allegis, or 'Don't make an Allegis out of me." And beneath the joking there will be real fear." While Mr. Portugal doesn't expect a downturn in the booming corporate "name lift" business, he does credibly powerful thing," said S.B. think chief executives will be more Master, director of Wordmark, 2

worried that choosing a new name division of Landor Associates, a ties analysis that the company, might backfire.

Allegis really bave to do with the annual reports and speeches sud- that its stock price should be much downfall of Richard J. Ferris, who denly hecomes real when you higher. was forced out by the board last change the name. Ferris's idea fi-"The came Allegis is horren-

dous, and it had some negative ruboff on Mr. Ferris," said Murray Lublioer of Luhliner-Saltz, an identity specialist. "But most of all it called attendon to what he was trying to do with the company." And many people, obviously, loathed his master plan, which called for Allegis to be a travel

conglomerate, with its Hertz car rental unit and its Westin and Hilton International hotels. (The board now plans to sell the car rental and hotel operations.) The new name, by symbolizing Mr. Ferris's strategic thinking so publicly, helped send him packing. "A name change can be an in

San Francisco-based consulting known before the change as UAL How much did the mutant name firm. "What you've been saying in nally got through."

One of the people it got through said Clive Chajet, head of Lippinto was Donald J. Trump, the developer, who thought the plan was splicing firm that concocted Alleabysmal and said the new name sounded like "the next world-class disease." Mr. Trump owned about 5 percent of Allegis stock at one point this spring. He says the name alteracion, proposed in Fehruary, affected his actions.

more militant as an investor and more willing to speak out against management, because I thought it was so wrong," he said.

Yet the purported reason for the new name was to convince securi-

"The name change made me gy-

According to Mr. Portugal, Mr. Ferris shouldn't have renamed the company before his scheme began to gel. "I think he put the cart before the horse," be said.

By contrast, Eric Gleacher, man

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For Corporate Name Swappers, a New Fear: Allegis Syndrome

Allegis were influenced by more

substantive factors, such as Mr. Ferris's relations with the pilots union and Wall Street. "The idea was to have the com-The run-up in Allegis stock following its name change, although extreme, was not a complete aberration. A study by Landor Assogis. "And we succeeded. The stock ciates shows that stock prices gen-

erally rise after a name change. Mr. Trump thinks stock prices would benefit more if the hefty re-See NAMES, Page 17

MANAGED CURRENCIES

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Carlos e					wrence	Desvilettes	By Larry Rohter	The talks, which began month, are taking place amid s
lasuer	Amount	Mat.	Coup	·	Price		New York Times Service MEXICO CITY — The United	minor, but imresolved, trade st
	(millions)	***C**	%	Price	end week	Terms	States and Mexico have begun ne-	In March, for instance, Mex authorities banned the importa
ROATING RATE NO	TEE				wcek		gotiations on an economic agree-	of American milk as unsafe,
TOPS Series IV		<u> </u>					 ment intended to set the tone for their broadening commercial rela- 	which Senator Lloyd Bent Democrat of Texas, urged the i
	\$130	1992	0.15	100.10	100.00	Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable, Fees 0.15%, Denomina-	tionship, but there are significant	gan administration to consider
HMC Mortgage	£ 150	2017	7 1/4			12,0,000.	differences on several issues.	posing limits oo American int
Notes I		2017	**	100	99.50	Over 3-month Libor until 1997 or until pool of mortoges is \$30 million, whichever comes first, interest will be ½ over	The agreement would be the most sweeping negotiated between	of cattle from Mexico, which year amounted to 1.1 million 1
						Liber thereother. Average life 7 years. Collable at our in	the two since Mexico joined the	Officials for both government
FIXED-COUPON						1991. Fees 0.60%. Mortgage loacked bands in denominations of £100,000.	General Agreement on Tariffs and	said the Mexican action was
General Motors		<u>.</u>					Trade last year. Under discussion are not only traditional trade mat-	directly related to broader issues under discussion and
Acceptance Corp.	\$200	1989	814	100%	99.98	Noncollable, Fees 116%	ters, but also such thorny questions	not intended to "send a mess
Council of Europe	21122		<u> </u>				as investment, services and intellec- tual property rights-	to Washington. But another dent, both sides agreed, siem
Residement Fund	DM 150	1997	6%	1131/2	_	Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark note with 10 two-year war-	property	dent cour sides resear, sien
Amsterdam-			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		rents, each giving the right to buy \$500 at 1.90 marks per dollar. Breakeven rate 1.94 marks. Fees 13/%.	T	
Rotterdam Bank	£ 50	1992	9%	1011/2	99.38	Noncolicbie, Feet 175%.	It's a Dogfig	ht Over lar
Banca Nazionale del	£ 50	1000					1134119	ne o tor jul
Lavoro (London)	- 4.30	1992	914	101%	99.38	Noncollable, Fees 196%.	IIS Francon Is	and Malean Tie fo
Swedish Export Credit	£ 50	1992	914	10134	99.50	Noncollable, Fee: 1%%	U.S., European, Lo	•
Swedish Export Credit	ECU 50	1994		101%	99.50		The Associated Press TOKYO — Japan is nearing a	American companies bave d
Deutsche Bank	Ct 100	1992		101		Noncollable. Fees 1976. Denominations 10,000 ECUs. Noncollable. Fees 1976.	decision on whether to build its	at balf the cost"
Finance					.,,,,	POLICE POES 1787AL	own new jet fighter or buy one from American or European air-	Japanese manufacturers and
Royal Trustco	C\$ 100	1992	1054	101%	99,33	Noncolable. Fees 176%.	craft makers.	receive a big boost if the FSX
Christiania Bank	. Aus\$ 30	1990	1436	101%	99.13	Noncollable, Fees 11/76.	The stakes are high: about 1 million yen tabout \$7 billion) for an	an all-Japanese venture. A co
Eurofimo	Aus\$ 75	1994	1314	101%	99.13	Noncollable, Feet 2%	lion yen (about \$7 billion) for an order of 100 advanced support	dustries Ltd. says it can develo
Nederlandse Gasunie	Aus\$ 75	1989	14%	10114	99.63	Noncollable, Feet 14%.	fighter jets, known as the FSX, with a possible follow-up order of 150	new state-of-the-art plane at a
NordLB Finance (Curação)	Aus\$ 50	1991	13%	101%	99.83	Noncofishie, Fees 11/2%.	more fighters in years to come.	claim the foreign rivals reject.
Sorwa Australia							"There aren't too many major	The other U.S. competitor is
Leasing	Aus\$ 30	1992	14%	10134	98 <i>7</i> 5	Noncollable, Fees 2%.	competitions in the world with those kind of numbers," said David	Donnell Douglas Corp., off an improved version of its
onto Dominion	Aus\$ 50	1990	14%	1011/2	100.00	Name Victor Control	J. Wheaton, a vice president of	fighter. A European consort
Australia)			- 1772	אועו	100.00	Noncolobia. Fees 19%.	General Dynamics Corp., which hopes to win with its F-16.	fighter, although the Europ
Federal Business	NZ\$ 50	1989	1814	1011/4	99.75	Noncollable, Fees 1%%	The first planes will be delivered	complain that they can't con
Development Bank							in the mid-1990s. Foreign politicians and aircraft	equally because of Japan's pl to ensure compatibility of its for
Denmark	v 10,000	1991	8	115%	_=:	Noncollable. Feet 136%. Denominations 10 million year.	makers say Japan could start mak-	with those of the United State
Eurofima	Y 20,000	1994		101%	99. 7 5	Noncollable, Fees 1%%.	ing a dent in its big merchandise trade imbalance—and save money	Japan's Defense Agency is I to make its decision before the
State Bank of Victoria	Y 30,000	1992	434	10134	99.88	Noncollable. Fees 13/16.	- by buying updated versions of	defense secretary, Caspar Wei
EQUITY-LINKED			<u> </u>				existing planes from overseas. U.S. Commerce Secretary Mal-	ger, visits this month. Some industry analysts say
Canon Sales	\$100	1992	1%	· 100	100.00	Noncoliable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant associable into company's shares at 2,153 yen per share and at 143,40	colm Baldrige said in a speech to	pan will probably compromis
			<u> </u>			yen per dollar. Fees 21/%.	the Japan Society in New York last month that Japanese resistance to	choosing the Japanese-desi- plane, but building it in a
Daiwa Danchi	\$100	1992	136	100	99.00	Noncolloble. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exerciscible	buying U.S. fighters was a key ex-	production venture with one o
	·	<u>. </u>				into company's shares at 1,189 yen per share and at 143.55 yen per dollar. Fees 214%.	ample of foreign difficulties in pen- etrating Japanese markets.	two U.S. companies. In its new FSN design, Mit-
Glory	\$ 60	1992	ореп	100	99.00	Coupon indicated at 116%. Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note	"It seems a waste for Japan to	shi has developed an advanced
1						with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set June 18.	invest in domestic development" of	trol system used to maneuver :
Hokuriku Bank	\$100	2002	11/4	100	103.00	Semiconsually. Convertible at 1,400 yen per share and at	aircraft, Mr. Baldrige said, "when American forces are using and	additional wings, called can which allow the plane to move
			<u>·</u>	<u></u>		142.85 yen per dollar. Fees 2/4%.		
Kansai Paint	\$ 60	1992	open	100		Coupon indicated at 197%. Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note	D 41 1-	000
<u> </u>						with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set June 15.	Pennzoil Talk	of Spin-Offs
Matsuya	\$ 50	1992	open	100	100.50	Coupon indicated at 196%. Nancallable, Each \$5,000 note		-
						with one warrant exercisable into company's sharet at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set June 15.	Is Seen as a Sig	mal to Texac
Vitsubishi Chemical	\$200	1992	1	100	108.50	Nancollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable		
ndustries						into company's shares at 1,200 yen per share and at 142.85 yen per dollar, Fees 214%,	NEW YORK — A decision by	divisions along their lines of
Vikken Chemicals	\$ 50 -	1992	open	100		Coupon indicated at 14%. Nancollable, Each \$5,000 note	Pennzoil Co. to consider spinning	Texaco declined to commer
	+ 30					with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an	off some subsidiaries is being	whether it viewed the statemen
Pocific Dunlop	\$75	1997	000-	100.		expected 25% premium, Fees 256%, Terms to be set June 16.	viewed by some industry analysts as an overture to Texaco Inc. in	Pennzoil as a prelude to a sement. "We never bave comme
	4/3	777	ореп	100.		Coupan indicated at 614 to 7%. Convertible at an expected 20 to 25% premium. Feet 21/5%, Terms to be set June 17,	their \$10.3 billion legal dispute.	on a settlement," a spokesman
okyu	\$150	1992	open	100		Coupon indicated or 196%, Noncollable, Each \$5,000 none	Pennzoil said Friday that it was considering the reorganization if its	A transaction involving Pentassets and Texaco stock would
		٠٠.				with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium, Fees 25%. Terms to be set June 16.	protracted dispute with Texaco was	beneficial for tax reasons to P
'oyo Sash	\$100	1992	13%	100		Noncollable, Exch \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable	not resolved in the coming months.	zoil shareholders and would I
	4.40					nto company's shares at 6,663 yen per share and at 142,60	Texaco owes Pennzoil \$10.3 bil- lion in damages following a judg-	Texaco with badly needed of serves, analysts said.
Setas Co. of Issue	#100	1000	114	100		ren per dollar, Fees 24%.	ment that it unfairly interfered in	In a recent interview, Penns
rictor Co. of Jopan	\$100	1992	13%	100		Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one worrant exercisable into company's shares at 2,778 year per share and at 143,35		chairman, J. Hugh Liedtke,
				400		yon per dollor, Fees 2%%	appealing.	that, if the legal dispute cooting Pennzoil would likely spin off
victor Co. of Japan	\$ 50	1994	2%	100	102.00	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one womant exercisable into company's share, at at 2,778 yes per share and at	As part of a possible settlement,	or more of its subsidiaries to sh
		•				143.35 yen per dollor. Fees 214%.		holders, mainly to increase company's market value.
Sell Group	£75	1997	open	100		Coupon indicated at 5%. Redeemable in 1992 to yield 8%%.	built in for the terms of the settle-	He said be bad not talked
						Convertible of on expected 20 to 25% premium. Fees 255%. Terms to be set June 19.	ment, the analysts and industry sources suggested.	Texaco executives about a se
Voccoal	ECU 80	1992	open	100	98.00	Coupon indicated at 11/2. Nancollable, Each 5,000-ecu note	"They're sending a signal they	ment since before Texaco file reorganize under Chapter 11 of
•						with one worrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium, Fees 25%, Terms to be set June 18.	want to settle," said Alan Edgar,	Bankruptcy Code oo April 12.
WARRANTS				. 	_		director of energy services at Pru- dential Bache Capital Markets.	He added that he felt it was likely the litigation would be
1- HINT 412								

Mexico and U.S., Amid Trade Spats, Discuss a Broad Accord

MEXICO CITY - The United States and Mexico have begun ne- authorities banned the importation Generalized System of Preferences gotiations on an economic agree-of American milk as unsafe, after program affection 34 Mexican ment intended to set the tone for which Senator Lloyd Bentsen, products ranging from paper bags

Officials for both governments according to trade groups. said the Mexican action was not In 1986, Mexico exported \$1.3 Trade last year. Under discussion directly related to broader trade billion in goods to the United issues under discussion and was States under the program, accord-

It's a Dogfight Over Japan Warplane

The Associated Press American companies have devel-TOKYO — Japan is nearing a oped equipment that does the job change in the angle of the plane's

U.S., European, Local Makers Vie for \$7 Billion Order

minor, but unresolved, trade spats. On April 1, the United States In March, for instance, Mexican announced modifications of its

their broadening commercial rela-their broadening commercial rela-tionship, but there are significant gan administration to consider im-gan administration to consider im-The agreement would be the of cattle from Mexico, which last United States duty-free, and Meximost sweeping negotiated between year amounted to 1.1 million head. co is its fourth-largest beneficiary,

ters, but also such thorny questions as investment, services and intellection. But another incimal property rights.

not intended to "send a message" ing to the United States-Mexico after Canada and Japan. Mexican to Washington. But another incident, both sides agreed, stems diproducts no longer eligible for the reached \$17.7 billion in 1986, while

change in the angle of the plane's

maneuverable while the pilot main-

met the Defense Agency's perfor-mance standards for the FSX in

revised designs of their existing

"If the Japanese won't buy U.S. fighters, it's bard to think of what

they will buy from the United States." said James T. Burton, pres-

ident of McDonnell Douglas Japan

The initial order is to replace

Japan's F-1 support fighters. The

FSX will combine fighter and

bomber capabilities in support of

the F-15. Japan's main fighter

plane, produced bere under license

■ Interest in Rocket Engine

proached Mitsubishi Heavy Indus-

tries about importing the LE-5

rocket engine to belp improve its satellite launching capability, in-

dustry sources said Saturday.

Agence France-Presse reported.

The engine, using hydrogen and oxygen as fuel, was developed by

Japan's Space Development Agen-cy at a cost of 44 billion yen. Mitsu-

hishi was a prime contractor.

McDonnell Douglas has ap-

from McDonnell Douglas.

tains aim on a target.

body. This makes the plane more

Toe U.S. bidders say they have

The talks, which began last recily from issues the United States benefits accounted for more than month, are taking place amid some wants resolved in any agreement, half of all exports, in dollar terms, from Mexico under the program.

benefits were withdrawn in retaliation for what the United States perceives as inadequate protection property rights. Specifically, they said, the United States is irritated by the slowness with which Mexico is moving to recognize patents on May 20, Charles J. Pilliod Jr., the pharmaceutical and chemical prod- U.S. ambassador to Mexico, said

nets and processes. Mexico is the third-largest trading partner of the United States, exports to the United States malized mechanism" to handle reached \$17.7 billion in 1986, while whatever issues might arise. Mexican imports amounted to Mexico is seeking language in the agreement that would shield it

its largest trading partner. Just over U.S. trade practices. One Mexican two-thirds of Mexican imports official close to the negotiations come from the United States, and estimated that "40 percent of our 62 percent of its exports go to the manufactured goods already have American market. The United some difficulty in access to the States is also the largest foreign American market" and said he investor in Mexico, with \$10.1 bil-

lion, or 60 percent of all foreign

Officials said the U.S. side was Officials here said the trade using the talks to press Mexico to Mexican official said that "this is the most politically sensitive area' offered by Mexico to intellectual of the negotiations, in view of Mexico's historical suspicion of foreign

involvement in its economy.

In a speech in Mexico City on negotiators were seeking oot a trade agreement but "a trade and investment framework agreement" that would provide "a more for-

sties.

For Mexico, the United States is

from what government officials here have called discriminatory

GESTION OBLI-YEN S.A. Société Anonyme 10A, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG AVIS AUX PARTICIPANTS DE OBLI-YEN

CONVOCATION À L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE EXTRAORDINAIRE Les participants de Obli-Yen sont priès d'assister à l'Assemblée nerale Extraordinaire qui se reunira le mardi 30 juin 1987 à 15 h 30 afin de ditibérer, dans le cadre de l'article 36.2 de la loi luxembourgeoise sur les organismes de placement collectif, sur l'ordre du jour suivant

1] Transformation du londs commun de placement Obli-Yen par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable lel que ce régime est fixé par le chapitre II de la loi du 25 août 1983 relative aux organismes de placement collectif, par apport de tous les actifs et toutes les obligations du fouda commun de placement Obli-Yen à la société d'investissement à capital variable qui prendra la dénomi

Adoption des statuts de la société d'investissement à capital variable 'Obli-Yen'.

Emission des actions de la société d'investissement à capital variable canisson des actions de la excesse à investegement a capital variante.
Obli-Yen à raison d'une action A qui distribue les dividendes ou B qui
capitalise les dividendes de la SICAV, au choix de l'actionnaire pour chaque part du fonds commun de placement Obli-Yen, et fixation des modalités d'échange des certificats. Désignation des membres du conseil d'administration et du commissaire

aux comples et expert indépendant.

Votre attention est attirée sur le fait que l'assemblée organisée dans le cadre de l'article 36.2 de la loi du 25 août 1983 peut valablement délibèrer quelque soit le quorum réuni. Ces différents points de l'ordre du jour the ront être approuvés par les deux tiers au moins des participants présents

Les participants de Obli-Yen dans l'impossibilité de participer en personne sont priès de se faire représenter en déposant leurs titres auprès d'un établissement bancaire et en adressant leur procuration accompagnée du certificat de blocage de leurs titres au siège social de la société de gestion pour au plus taré le 24 pain 1987.

Les formulaires de procuration sont disponibles au siège de la eociété de gestion et auprès de:

—Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A. 10A. boulevard
Royal, Luxembourg,

—Banque Paribas Suisse S.A., 2, place de Hollande, Genève,

- Banque Paribas, 3, rue d'Antin, Paris, Des convocations et des formules de procuration onl été envoyées à tous

onnaires nominatifs inscrits au 9 juin 1987.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration J. Pierson Directeur Général

Airliner Ever Compiled by Our Staff From Duparches divisions along their lines of busi-

New York Times Service

Boeing introduced the 727, which carried from 150 to 160 passengers, in 1964,

later. It was built for shorter routes and fewer passengers, and to the 1970s, both were desirable. With deregulation, carriers focused oo smaller cities to feed passengers into their hubs. And when oil prices shot up, more economical planes were in demand. The 737 carries from 108 to 146 passengers.

will bear interest of 871/2 basis

percent and underwriters are being

offered front-end fees of up to 71/2

agreed to underwrite a loan of

around £100 million to finance part

Mootagu and Citicorp bave

basis points.

737 Becomes The Best-Selling

PARIS - Orders announced bere by Boeing Co, have made its 737 aircraft the best-selling airliner in aviation history.

The total number of Roeing 737s ordered rose to 1,842, with 20 orders announced Friday at the Paris Air Show. They came from two airlines and a leasing company. Boeing's 727, which is no longer in production, had the previous record, 1.831.

The 737 came out four years

off some subsidiaries is being whether it viewed the statement by viewed by some industry analysts Pennzoil as a prelude to a settleas an overture to Texaco Inc. in ment. We never have commented their \$10.3 billion legal dispute. on a settlement," a spokesman said. Pennzoil said Friday that it was A transaction involving Pennzoil considering the reorganization if its assets and Texaco stock would be

want to settle," said Alan Edgar, Bankruptcy Code oo April 12.

He added that he felt it was un-He said Pennzoil's board last solved soon through a settlement.

INTERNATIONAL OIL TENDER

Fifth Round Bids for Service Contracts In Exploration and Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in the Republic of Ecuador

CEPE

Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE. Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation) duly authorized by the Special Bidding Committee invites national or foreign, state or private companies, associations or consortiums to participate in the following special bids:

Amazon Region (on shore) special bids, numbers: 001-CEL-87 for block No. 10 & 002-CEL-87 for block No. 11 & 003-CEL-87 for block No. 13 & 004-CEL-87 for block No. 18 & 005-CEL-87 for block No. 19. Coastal Region (on shore) special bid

number 006-CEL-87 for block No. 5.

Each of the above mentioned blocks has an area of approximately two hundred thousand hectares.

The corresponding legal documents, the contractual basic provisions, the proforma of the contract, the general instructions for the bidders, the formats, the instructions for awarding the contracts, the instructions for evaluating the bids, an example of the application of the aforesaid evaluation for selecting the best bid, the technical and economic requirements and the information for each region will be handed over to the interested companies starting Mouday, June 15, 1987 by CEPE's Petroleum Contracting Unit at the following address:

> Avenida Colon No. 1021, 8th Floor Edificio Banco Continental P.O. Box 5007 or 5008 Quito - Ecuador Telex 2861 CEPE-ED Telephones 544-939, 544-800, 551-888

upon payment of the non-refundable participation fee of fifty thousand U.S. dollars (U.S. \$50,000.00) for each region such as the Amazon Region or Coastal Region. This amount will be deposited at CEPE's Treasury Office located in the first floor of CEPE's main office building at Alpallana y 6 de Diciembre in Quito, Ecuador.

Companies interested in buying the research study made by BEICIP regarding the hydrocarbons potenlial of the southern part of the orient basin (Ecuador) can obtain it at the additional cost of twenty five thousand U.S. dollars (U.S. \$25,000.00).

The tender bids will be received at the Secretariat of the Special Bidding Committee located in the 9th Floor of CEPE's main office building at Alpallana y 6 de Diciembre until Thursday, October 15, 1987, 17:00 hours Ouito time.

Ing. Jaime Sanchez Acting General Manager, CEPE Secretary of the Special Bidding Committee

Coll warrants exercisable at par into an Australian dollar-denominated bond paying 14% and due 1992. summer approved a plan to spin off EUROBONDS: Doubt on Dollar Hachette's Flexible Credit Gains Strong Support

(Continued from first finance page) lion offered in Asia. However, as is priced and moves to the second- trading is much more active in Lonary market, the premium frequent-

National Austroid

sue is likely to ensure that two panks are never again given the task of syndicating bonds bearing identical terms in different mar-

Although Daiwa Securities had indicated it would proceed with rather than simply adjust the indimarketing \$100 million of Minebea cated coupon. In the end, even this paper in the Asia dollar market at a is ghtly higher coupon than on the in the towel. Eurodollar bond that Nomura Securities had canceled, Daiwa subsequeothy also withdrew the issue leaving both firms red-faced.

year to private banks."

in Basel, Switzerland, Brazil's

Antonio de Padua Seixas, who is

The plan is even more austere

banks in New York early in July.

Mr. Sarney, in his televised

peech Friday, also called for a sub-

a will be accepted by the IMF.

chief debt negotiator said Sunday

that Brazil hoped the measures

don than in Singapore, the bulk of the \$200 million issue was sold in Bankers also report that last London — putting Nomura in the week's fiasco with the Minebea is position of either supporting the price at a big loss and bailing out

continue at a higher coupon, can-celed the initial issue — and all the trading that had taken place did not work and Daiwa also threw

As first structured, Minebea's tical issues, as one is for five years \$100 million Eurobond was to car- and the other for seven. Both ended

Daiwa, or abandoning the issue, Daiwa, in announcing it would

Victor Co. of Japan gave two competitors. Nomura and Yamai-Eurobonds. But these are not iden-

chi, mandates to run simultaneous ry identical terms to the \$100 mil- the week at modest premiums.

BRAZIL: Plan Upsets Unions (Continued from first finance page) president's home state of Mara-back the \$4.5 billion we owe this

back the \$4.5 billion we owe this Some Brazilians expressed skepticism about the new action because they believed that consumers would still be punished by the would wio the approval of the In-ternational Monetary Fund and leak a deadlock with the banks. freeze. As rumors flew last week of imminent measures, many stores worked overtime, repricing their goods. Some supermarkets marked up products by up to 50 percent.

a director of the central bank, said, Other new measures likely to affect poor Brazilians are the cutthan the Cruzado Plan and we hope backs of subsidies for basic prod-An IMF team will visit Brazil ucts, such as wheat and steel. The price of bread will rise 36 percent next week for consultations and Mr. Padua Seixas will open a new and that of milk 32 percent. round of talks with commercial

Prices of public transportation and utilities will also go up — elec-tricity by 45 percent and telephone service by 34 percent - and fuel spending. The cutback would not prices are to rise for the second

affect social programs, he said. In-Steps such as these have been recommended in the past by economists from the IMF, although Bra-

merzoak, Crear Lyonoots

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - The novel structure of the credit facility sought by Ha-chette SA, the French publishing group, won enthusiastic support in the market last week: It was oversubscribed more than three times and later was increased to \$200 mil-

lion from the initial \$150 million. The novelty is in its flexibility a line of credit in French francs or any other currency. Up to now, the two options had never been combined, nor were private French companies able to borrow and repay foreign currency within the same

The one limitation is that banks providing the credit must have access to domestic francs, meaning the participating banks must have a sence in France. However, this is

not a tremendous hurdle. Crédit Lyonnais and Chase Manhattan, arrangers of the facility, reported that more than \$500 million was raised in syndication from around 45 banks. Just over half the total subscriptions came from non-

French banks. Given the size of the oversubscription, the commitments banks were asked to take -\$15 million for lead managers, \$10 million for managers and \$5 million for co-managers. ers — will be sharply reduced.

In addition to drawing on the credit, Hachette can use it as a back- announced it was setting up a £250 Guaranty, Chase, Swiss Bank Corp. of deposit in a range of maturities, and Crédit Commercial de France. The first issuance was £25 million of were named as dealers to distribute four, Crèdit Lyonnais, Banque Na-spread of 35 basis points over the tionale de Paris, Société Générale yield on comparably dated governand CCF, were named to distribute ment bonds.

mula to tao the market.

which earlier this year announced a its Reuters and Telerate screens. program of unlimited size, issued its Bristol & West also appointed first paper. The \$28 million was is- Samuel Montagu to arrange a £200 sued for three months at a cost of million multi-currency facility, of

"less than 10 basis pours octor bid," the London interbank bid rate, This will bave a five-year life and "less than 10 basis points below Li- which £80 million will be underwrit-

points, or hundredths of a percentage point, below Libid. Belgium's seeking £250 million to finance the ability to better that is believed to be cost of building a paper mill in a function of its scarcity value. How-

giving Hachette the right to use it as INTERNATIONAL CREDIT ever, that should evaporate, as the

government expects to have \$200 million of CP outstanding by endsummer and \$500 million by the end In the syndicated loan sector, Whirlpool Acceptance Corp. is set-

ting up a \$150 million, five-year credit on which it will pay 18% basis points over Libor and a utilization fee of an additional 5 basis points if more than half is drawn. The commitment fee on undrawn amounts is 7½ basis points. The Canadian subsidiary of South Korea's Hyundai Motor Co. is seeking a \$100 million, nine-year

credit to help finance the construc-tion of a plant in Canada. Interest is set at % point over the London interbank offered rate and a commitment fee of ¼ percent will be paid on undrawn amounts.

The market in sterling credits was very active last week. Bristol & West Building Society

up facility for the issuance of short- million multi-tranche tap program, term paper. Four banks, Morgan under which it will issue certificates two-year paper, offered at 9914 and Euro-commercial paper. Another bearing a coupon of 8% percent, a

domestic commercial paper.

The CDs pay interest semiannually and will be listed on the Luxembankers say, assures that other bourg Stock Exchange. Merrill French companies will use the for- Lynch, which is arranging the program, says it will maintain 2 con-In the Euro-CP market, Belgium, stantily undated bid-offered price on

refused to be more specific.

A facility fee of 5 basis points if up points over Libor. The committee to half the amount is drawn, and ment fee oo undrawn amounts is keeping fetches from 8 to 10 basis 614 if more than half is used. Kymmene Corp. of Finland is

a leasing finance of £85 million and a syndicate of banks led by Unioo of the proposed \$460 million take-Bank of Finland will provide up to over by WPP Group, a British mar-£165 million in guarantees. Interest keting company, of JWT Group, on the guarantee facility will be !4 the giant U.S. advertising firm. If percent, with a commitment fee of the takeover is completed, the

banks will begin syndicating the Montagu is also arranging a £60 credit, which is expected to carry a

percent on unused amounts. million loan for Equiticorp, to fi- spread of 214 to 214 points over nance the Australian company's Libor.

NAMES: The Allegis Syndrome

to hire good managers to turn comhad become a lousy name," be says. True enough. But intriguingly, Lee Incocea was so frustrated with Chrysler Corp.'s low price/earnings ratio several years ago that be decided he did want to change Chrysler's name, according to Mr. Chajet. He sought out Mr. Chajet

in an attempt to get the market to recognize some of Chrysler's more glamorous businesses (aircraft, finance, auto parts). Mr. Chajet said he told Mr. Iacocca to stand That's good advice for alm

U.S. Consumer Rates The Exempt Sonds Book Buyer 20-Bond Index Money Market Funds Donoubue's I-Day Averose

5.56

Bank Money Market Accounts Bank Role Monitor Index

Home Mortgage, FHLE everyse

(Continued from first finance page) any corporation contemplating a identification budgets (\$7 million for Allegis advertising) were used to hire good managers to turn comusing it in more intelligent and crepanies around. "Look at what la. using it in more intelligent and cre-cocca did at Chrysler with what tive ways," he said. One suggestion: changing the company logo to make it more contemporary. Even before the Allegis upheav-

al, there were signs that the recent bombardment of bizarre new corporate names - Unisys, Omnicom, USX and UNUM among them was making many chief executives think twice about changing their companies' names.

pal lost	TOLAKU GIBBE	ATIONS	
_	ŧ	SED	ASK
\neg	Bitter Corp.	11/4	156
s (Chiron	301/2	301/4
2	GoodWark Foods	14%	14%
	MAG Holdings	334	41/6
` []	NAV-AIR	34	394
·]]	Spectradyne	43%	44
	- way ear		

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF CONTINENTAL AMBRICAN These are indicative priors as of June 11, 19

read, he would postpone by at east six months a list of gigantic public works projects. Some of these have already been widely crit- zil has declined to involve the IMF icized, including a 1,000-mile in preparing its current economic (1.600-kilometer) railroad from programs. hear the capital of Brasilia to the

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1987

APPLE: Computer Maker Grows Up and Rides Out a Crisis by Targeting Business Users

(Continued from first finance page) their MS-DOS operating system be-came the industry standard, Apple clung to its own noncompatible pardware and software systems.

The best example of this was the Macintosh, released in early 1984 lts "graphic interface," in which a user operated the computer by using a hand-held "mouse" to point at icons on the screen, was, while easy to use, like nothing else on the market - and deliberately incompatible with the IBM system.

Unlike most other personal computers, the Macintosh was a 'closed" machine; owners could not get inside to modify it to their needs. Programs written for the Macintosh could not run on anything else, even the Apple II

Mr. Jobs saw Apple as a renegade tempany. He flew a pirate's skull and crossbones flag over the company's headquarters. Once the Macintosh was mtroduced, Mr. Jobs produced and marketed it in a division completely distinct from the division that made and sold the Apple II. The split so frustrated Mr. Wozniak that he left the company in carly 1985. (He since has returned as a consultant).

we could do snything wrong. The industry was booming. We didn't know how high up was." Then the personal computer busi-

old, stopped selling. Although an market did not exist, artistic success, the Mac had been "The home mark judged too underpowered to be of value to businesses. Promised products to connect Macintoshes to one another to form the heavily advertised "Macintosh Office" never ma-

In May 1985, Mr. Scalley pushed through a reorganization that united the company's two divisions, reduced redundancy and effectively removed Mr. Jobs from day-to-day

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970 1976 1776 1874 + 56
988 14½ 1276 1376 + 36
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Next Inc., which is developing highpowered computer workstations for the university market. In addition to bringing together

ness collapsed. IBM cut prices to the two sides of the company, Mr. stoke sales, and Apple could not Sculley retargeted Apple's market-Worse, the Macintosh, only a year concession that the home computer market did not exist.

"The home market has never turned out to be a real market," Mr. Sculley said. "People couldn't figure out what to do. Balancing their checkbooks and keeping track of their recipes wasn't enough to justify learning how to use the personal

If the computer was going to be used in the home, Apple concluded, it would be used as an educational or business tool.

problematic. With a few exceptions. Apple long had been unable to get its machines into big companies and government agencies, principally because of marketing and technology failures.

Mr. Sculley's weapon was the Macintosh Plus, introduced in early 1986, which had expanded memory. a faster operating speed and more ability to expand or connect to other computers.

Apple bounced back from its \$17.2 million loss in the third quarter of fiscal 1986 with a profit in the next quarter, indicating that the company's reorganization was tak-ing hold.

The company also got a huge

break. Steve Jobs had envisioned desk-top publishing as a market for the Macintosh II.

Apple has been prominent in the ducation market for years, reaping the benefits of seeding thousands of the introduction of new software selling it as a machine that can be

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By then, Mr. Scalley was president, hired to give Apple some cachet as a responsible, adult company in its largely fruitless efforts to sell computers to the vast business market that was ignoring Apple.

"Spirits were really high in 1984,"

Mr. Scalley said. "We didn't think we could do smything wrong. The plus industry, and Apple had the biggest share of it.

John Zeissler, until recently Apple's manager of business marketing and now vice president at the company's recently formed software subsidiary, said, "People have said that was our Trojan horse into busi-

Macintosh sales doubled in 1986 from the year before.

To maintain its edge. Apple will have to keep advancing the technol-ogy. A group of new Macintoshes introduced shortly before the IBM announcement provides a hint of where Apple is headed. They include a more powerful version of the basic Macintosh, the SE model, and a machine that represents an even greater departure: the Macintosh II.

"It came down to very different education market for years, reaping ideas about what it was going to take to turn Apple around," Mr. Sculley

The introduction of new software to introduction of new software free or discounted Apple IIs in and relatively inexpensive laser dropped into any computer network.

COMPANY NOTES

Alitalia, the Italian state airline, has ordered six engines from General Electric Co. to power the Mc-Donnell Douglas MD-11 jetliners it expects to acquire, and has taken options on four more engines, GE

said. The total order would be worth \$250 million.

Channet jewelers' controlling partners, Jacques and Pierre Chaumet, were charged Saturday by a Paris court with breach of trust and swindling in the collapse of their internationally known firm. The bothers had been placed in preventive detention on Thursday. The company has filed for bankruptcy and its assets have been placed under the control of a courtappointed administrator.

Eastman Kodak Corp. said it had agreed to acquire International Biotechnologies Inc., a Connecticutbased maker of systems for molecular biology research, for about \$15.1 million, or about \$6.30 a share.

First National Bank of South Africa, facing government allegations of support for guerrillas of the African National Congress, said it condemned terrorism and did not back any political organization. "We are totally opposed to violence," the bank said in newspaper advertisements Sunday. Authorines in a Johannesburg suburb. Bennni, have threatened to withdraw 150 million rand (\$75.3 million) from the town's account

at the bank, formerly Barclays National Bank.
First Republicbank Corp. said it will conduct a series
of mergers that will reduce its oumber of affiliate banks in Texas in 42 over the oext 18 months. The company said it had a total of 107 affiliate banks in Texas and that the first round of mergers took place on June 6, in which Republicbank Corp. and Interfirst Corp. merged to form First Republicbank Corp.

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General Electric Co. of the United States will apply for listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange by the end of the year, a GE spokesman said in Tokyo.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.'s subsidiary Concord Leasing Inc., based in the United States, has agreed to buy certain assets from Ingersoll-Rand Financial Corp., the bank said. A bank spokesman said Concord will acquire more than half of IRFC'S \$611 million worth of assets.

Hymndai Motor Co., citing strong shipments to the United States and Canada, reported that its world-wide car exports in May marked a monthly record 45,317 units, up 75.5 percent from the previous May, including a record 38,170 cars to the United States and

LTV Corp.'s steel division said Paco Steel Manufacturing Corp. had canceled its plan to purchase LTV Steel Co.'s mill making 14-inch (35.8-centimeter) structural steel in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania.

Rockwell International Corp. and Bofors, the armaments subsidiary of Nobel Industrier Sweden AB, are tn provide a missile system for the Swedish Army, the Swedish news agency TT reported. It said Rockwell's part of the contract, to supply the coastal defense system, was worth 400 million kronor (\$63.6 million). Bofors will be responsible for installation.

Sony Corp. is negotiating to buy a semiconductor plant near Nagasaki from Nippon Fairchild KK, a subsidiary of Schlumberger Ltd. The plant in Isahaya can process 25,000 six-inch (15.3-centimeter) wafers a

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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

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Bell's Porsche Dominates Le Mans Race

LE MANS, France (AP) - A Porsche 962 dominated the 55th Le Mans 24 Hours Race as defending champions Derek Bell of Britain. Al Holbert of the United States and Hans-Joachim Stuck of West Germany drove to an almost uncontested victory

It was the seventh straight triumph and 12th overall for Porsche, Bell's fifth title noved him into second place individually behind former teammate Jacky lckx of Belgium, who won six times. Holbert has three victories, Stuck two.

Their factory-built Porsche covered 354 laps of the 8.41-mile (13.535-kilometer) circuit and won by 20 laps — more than 168 miles — covering 2.977 miles at an average speed of more than 124 mph. It was the second-biggest winning margin in the event's history, surpassed only by a 217-mile victory by a Bentley in 1927. Just 15 of the 48 starters were still running at the end Sunday, the lowest number since

Reid Leads Ballesteros by 1 Shot in U.S. Golf

HARRISON, New York (AP) - Mike Reid shot two-under-par 69 Saturday for a one stroke lead on Seve Ballesteros after three rounds of the Westchester Classic

Reid, who has yet to win in 11 years on the PGA tour, was at 203. Ballesteros, a Spaniard who has won two Masters and two British Open titles, surrendered the lead after shooting 71 in a head-to-head duel with Reid. Chris Perry, son of former major league pitcher Jim Perry, was tied for second until he put his third shot on the par-5 18th into a bunker, bogeyed and carded 67-205, J.C. Snead, with 65, and Roger Malthie, off a 68, were at 206.

On Friday, Ballesteros birdied three of his last four holes for a 67 that put him one shot ahead of Reid, who carded 66. First-round leader Sandy Lyle of Scotland struggled to 71 and fell four shots back. Lyle shot 71 on Saturday, and was at 208.

ship, has 34 victories and one draw.

I'M A BULLYING, FOUL-

MOUTHED, OVERBEARING

MONSTER, BUT I'M NOT

A STUPID

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CAN YOU TELL ME

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THAT SURPRISES

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

SURGERY ON MONDAY?

MMM, BUTTERSCOTCH CARAMEL AND FLOGE

BEETLE BAILEY

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STUPID JERK

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601110

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Even during one of his rare stints on the sideline, Boston's Larry Bird can usually find a way to get closer to the action.

THE GOLF COURSE IS

I STAND

SENSIBLE BLOKES KEEP THEIR MOUTHS SHUT

12

PAFKER-

ONE OF THESE DAYS,
JOANIE IS GOING TO
WANT TO KNOW MORE
ABOUT HER FATHER
AND WHY YOU AND
HER MOTHER HAVE
CONTINUED THIS
CONSPIRACY OF
SILENCE!

024

DEPRESSING

WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, SHE HIDES IN HER DRESSER DRAWER! ALL SHE KNOWS IS THAT HE DIED IN SOME SORT OF AN ACCIDENT!

Bird: Wrong Target, and on Another Level

By Ira Berkow

SPORTS

as well as it has ever been played. these eight years, mine were lying son, a columnist on the opinion eyes after all. Maybe I only thought page of The Chicago Sun-Times.

shooter. That is his only asset!" the referees didn't allow him to take three steps (as opposed to the legal one and a half steps) every time he touches the ball. Further, his teammates are allowed to set illegal picks for him. . . .

"All this goes on while the fawning announcers act as though Mr. Bird is the greatest thing since sliced bread. It's part of the plan to have a Great White Hope in a sport that is dominated by blacks."

Columnisi Les Payne wrote recently in Newsday that Bird "has been marketed, for reasons more psychological than commercial, as the Irreproachable White Hope." No rational person can dispute

that racism in this country ought to be condemned and obliterated. But these two writers, both black, picked the wrong targeL Sugar Ray Leonard was in Boston

Garden Thursday night after the Celtics beat the Los Angeles Lakers in Game 5 of the National Basketball Association finals. "I look at Bird," ho said. "and I see that special aura - that certain something that gives everyone around him the im-pression. 'Damn, we can do it!' The Sampson and Payne columns

stemmed from recent remarks by Isiah Thomas and Dennis Rodman of the Detroit Pistons after their the seventh game. Rodman said the only reason Bird won three straight awards as most valuable player was that he's white. Asked to comment right afterward. Thomas said he agreed, that if Bird were black "he'd

ding. "Larry is a magnificent play- be leveled at Johnson.

I saw Larry Bird playing basketball was correct in his column of last er." Thomas said. Bird said he believed Thomas's initial remarks were made "in the beat of battle." Bird also knew the respect that Thomas has for him. "I went out of my way last summer to seek out

Larry and Bill Russell," Thomas said. "to ask them how they win and how I can help make the play. Thomas has discussed that sub-

ers around me better players."ject with the Lakers' Earvin (Mag-ic) Johnson, one of his best friends. It is Johnson, in fact, who Bird says is the best right now."

Johnson is of like mind toward Bird "When I play against Late" Johnson said, "it takes my game to another level. ... It's like, if he goes before I go, and retires, I'll probably leave right after that, because it's not the same with nobody else." Johnson and Bird, both 6-foot-9 (2.05 meters), entered the NBA in the same year, 1979. Johnson is a

guard. Bird a forward. Both have meant an enormous amount to their teams, including their unselfish play, team leadership, superb passing, shooting ball-stealing and rebounding

Johnson joined one of the great players in the game, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and they've been in the finals for six of the last eight years, winning three. Bird joined the Celtics, who had the second-worst record in the NBA (29-53) the season before and, with no other change in the starting lineup, he led then? the league's best record in 1979-80 team was eliminated by Boston in (61-21). The next season Boston the seventh game. Rodman said the won the league championship. They've since won two more.

Johnson, this year's most valuable player, is black. If he and Bird were turned into photographic negatives, it is conceivable that charges be just another good guy."

of "overrated" might, in a moment
Thomas later said he'd been kidof frustration and disppointment

SCOREB

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

CLOSED ON MUNDAYS.

Amsterdam Prices firmed on the Amsterdam stock mar-

The ANP-CBS general index ended the bolithe previous week.

Unilever was once again in demand, while

Volume totaled around 11.74 billion Deut-

product, the country's total output of goods and services, shrank 1 percent in the first quarter did not influence the market, as the figure had largely been anticipated. Encouraging reports on industrial output and new orders also had little impact, as the dollar's rall after the venue

Operators stressed that only a stabilization of the dollar could improve prospects for West

In chemicals, BASF, Bayer and Hoechst were firm. Schering, in pharmaccuticals, gained 10.5 DM, to 543.50.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index soured to another high Finday, closing at 3,129.88 points, a gain of 65.55 points over the previous week. The

points on Wednesday and 9.81 on I hursday. It recovered Friday to gain 42.36 points.

Many dealers said they expected the Hang Seng to hover around 3.100 at the start of this week before scaling new highs. Average daily volume slipped to 1.22 billion Hong Kong dollars, from the previous week's 1.38 billion dollars.

London

investors confident of a Conservative Party victory but also prompt to take profits.

The Financial Times industrial share index.

polling day.

But shares and government stocks surged on Friday after the Conservatives won a substan-

tial majority. In a celebratory mood, the FT index ended with a 38-point gain on the week. at a record 1,767.9, having survived a bout of profit-taking. The volume of transactions rose to 268,985 from 223,066.

Gas and British Airways, along with defense slocks such as Plessey. Shares in the property, construction, retailing and food industries gained ground on hopes of lower interest rate: and further tax cuts.

for the five sessions, valued at around 100

Paris

Optimism bas evaporated on the once-buoyant Paris Bourse, where prices continued to slide last week, continuing a monthlong trend, The CAC index fell to 409.7 Friday from 413.4 the previous week and analysts expressed

and the second

ket last week, despite a weaker dollar. day-shortened week at 289.9, up from 287 the week before. Volume of transactions came to 4.22 billion guilders, down from 4.95 billion

KLM shares rose following an announcement that cargo activity had increased. Akzo was among the international gainers.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt market was quiet but firm last week, as the Commerzbank index added 6.1 points on Friday to reach 1,746, compared with 1.749.9 the previous Friday.

sche marks, down from 13.28 billion the previous week. Monday was a holiday and there is no trading on Wednesday and Thursday of this

The news Thursday that gross national ing made investors cautious.

German exports.

broader-based Hong Kong Index rose 41.41 to

After the previous week's surge of more than 144 points to a record 3,064.33, the Hang Sengi put on a further 3.73 points Monday and 40.51 on Tuesday, confounding dealers' predictions

of a consolidation.

After a strong opening Wednesday, the index was hit by profit-taking, losing 11.24 points on Wednesday and 9.81 on Thursday. It

Shares fluetuated widely on the London Stock Exchange over the election week, with

closed Tuesday at a record 1,761.3, with an unprecedented daily gain of 34.1 points, before drifting back as cautiousness set in ahead of

Among the gainers were recently privatized companies such as British Telecom, British

Milan

The Milan stock market stagnated last week, closing 0.05 percent higher than the previous week on lighter volume.

Customers were apparently put off hy the approach of the national election on June 14 and of the end of the stock market month, despite good earnings by several companies and announcements of some capital increases,

Volume was low, about 100 million shares billion lire.

little bone for pronounced improvement in the near future. The market was closed Monday for a holiday.

Rising interest rates have been cited for the recent downturn, as French monetary authorities, reacting to exchange-rate instability, try to defend the franc.

Analysts said that many companies that re-ported strong results in 1986 will not do so this year. Foreign investors, notably Japanese and American, continue to lose interest.

Singapore

Widespread profit-taking dominated trading on the Singapore stock market last week. The Straits Times industrial index lost 16.58 points last week, to close Friday at 1227.13.

The market began the week Monday with a record volume of 80.5 million shares. Malaysian stocks were in demand after a forecast of a good economic performance by the country

Tokyo

Share prices continued to rise last week on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average closed Friday at a record 25,894.27 yea, for a 577.97-

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yen weekly advance. The TSE composite index of all 1.081 mon stocks listed on the market's major section posted a 75.66 point weekly gain to

2,255.67 points. But it finished below the record of 2,258.56 points set Thursday.

Average daily volume dropped to 886.7 million shares from the previous week's 1.17 billion, as investors sat out on Monday and Tuesday to await the outcome of the Venice summit

Average turnover declined to 877.68 billion yen a day from 928.14 billion the week before. Many institutional and corporate investors

returned to the market Wednesday anticipat-ing a further discount rate cut by the Bank of Japan to defuse the impact of renewed appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Buying Wednesday pushed capitalization, the aggregate value of all stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, above 400 trillion year

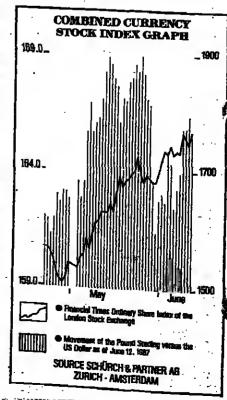
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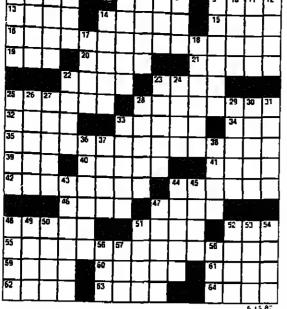
Zuricb investors were disappointed with the outcome of the Venice summit meeting, and slock prices fell, with the Credit Suisse index dropping from to 512.5 on Friday from 517.7 the previous week.

Trading volume was weak, characterized by active selling on the part of foreign investors.

Bank issues declined. Union Bank of Switzerland.lost 105 Swiss francs to finish at 4,375. But financial firms were able to resist the trend, notably Electrowait, which gained 75 francs to reach 3,500.

Insurance firms lost ground, led by Compag-nie de Réassurance bearer shares, which fell 225 francs to 15,200. Industrials were irregular. Brown, Boveri closed 90 francs stronger at 2,160, but Fischer dropped 45 to 1,445.





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D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska. DENNIS THE MENACE



"OH-OH! OL' ROCKIN' CHAIR'S GONNA GET ME.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henn Arrold and Bob Lae Unscramble these tour Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. HEWEL TULSY WHAT JUNIOR SAID NEBATE ABOUT THE GAME HIM A NEW BASE-BALL UNIFORM. FIELDE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above carroon.

MIDDLE EAST

(Answers tomorrow) Jumbles: AVAIL OWING SNAPPY TYPING Friday's What was the confirmed bachelor's single thought?—STAYING THAT WAY

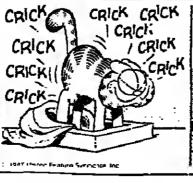
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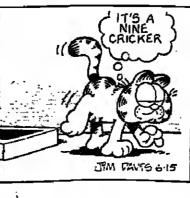
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Singapore
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Tokyo

GARFIELD YAWN-WELL LET'S SEE WHAT KIND OF DAY TODAY IS...







INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1987

France, N. Zealand **In Rugby Cup Final**

BRISBANE, Australia - New Zealand routed Wales here Sunday, 49-6, to set up a World Cup rugby final against France in Anckland, New Zealand, next Saturday. Twenty-four hours earlier, France had swept into the final with a dramatic 30-24 victory over Australia in Sydney.

After a classic struggle, Australia and France were at 24-24 with two Serge Blanco plunged over in the corner for the decisive try.

Australia's hopes had been blimted when it lost center Brett Papworth and 6-foot-7 (2.00-meter) lock Bill Campbell to first-half injuries. Daniel Dubroca, the French cap-tain, said that "when Campbell left the field, we got much more ball from the lineout.

Australia led by 9-0 three minutes from halftime on a dropped goal and two penalty goals from Michael Lynagh. But France got back into the game when, after a lineout near the Australian goal line, lock Alain Lorieux slammed over for a try and wing Didier Camberabero converted.

The second half produced a spec-tacular flow. France took a 12-9 lead when center Philippe Sella showed ruperb footwork in scoring an unasted try under the posts. A minute later Lynagh made a strong break that put Australian fullback David Campese over, giving him a world-record 25 tries in international competition (the previous mark, 24 by Scottish wing Ian Smith was set in 32 test matches between 1924 and 1933: Campese, in his sixth season.

has appeared in 30 internationals). Lynagh converted from the sideline to put Australia in front by 15-12, but then missed a simple penalty goal. Shortly thereafter, a try by wing Patrice Lagisquet, set up by Blanco, again put France shead. Camberabero converted, and he maintained superb kicking form (making five of seven attempts) with

another penalty for a 21-15 lead.

David Codey, a substitute forward, broke through from short

range, cutting Australia's deficit to 21-19, and Lynagh converted to tie

With Il minutes left in regulation time, Lynagh kicked an easy penalty goal from in front of the posts for a 24-21 Australian lead, but seven minutes later Camberabero converted an angled penalty goal that leveled things at 24-24.

Alan Jones, the losing coach, described the French victory as "a piece of ambassadorship for the game that the World Cup was looking for. . . . They tilted at a very large windmill and brought it down." Said Jacques Fouroux, the French coach: "We have been waiting for the occasion to show the

pupil has overtaken the master, and it happened today." In the other semifinal, New Zea-

land was totally dominant against Driving up the middle almost at

will, the front row of Steve Mc-Dowell, Sean Fitzpatrick and John Drake, supported by No. 2 Wayne Shelford, led the All Blacks to a 27-0 lead at halftime.

Shelford had a particularly event-ful day. He scored two tries, and in the match's closing stages decked second-rower Huw Richards with a short right in retaliation for the Welshman's having punched New Zealander Gary Whetton, Richards lay stunned for several seconds before looking up to find he had been sent from the field by Kerry Fitzgerald, the Australian referee.

Wing John Kirwan exploded through tackles to score two firsthalf tries. Both of Shelford's scores came after powerful scrum drives from the five-meter line that that allowed him to pick up the ball and

plunge over. Other All Black tries came from Alan Whetton, Joe Stanley, Mark Brooke-Cowden and John Drake; the only Welsh points came midway through the second half, on a try by John Devereaux converted by Paul Thorburn

New Zealand's victory owed



Lock Alain Lorieux, muscling over the goal line just before halftime on Saturday for France's first try against Australia.

power of the forwards.

know and who we are playing." New Zealand vs. France, he said, Thursday." should be the greatest test match

Grant Fox, who scored with seven regroup before Thursday's playoff dom."

conversions and a penalty goal for third place against Australia in from 11 attempts, as it did to the Rotorua, New Zealand.

Saturday's was the worst loss ever by the Welsh national team, dwarfing a 35-10 trouncing by Scotland in 1924. Captain Richard Morierry seid Welse would have to

Phils Win on Schmidt's 3 Homers, 6 RBI

hit three home runs Sunday after- second RBI of the game. noon, drove in six runs and collect-

beat the Montreal Expos. 11-6. place on the all-time home run list streak and the Orioles' 10-game with 511, and tied his single-game losing streak career high with the six RBl.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

Schmidt, who came off the disabled list Wednesday, has twice hit three homers in a game and once he- York, Bill Schroeder, who went run in the eighth inning and Jack mered four times in an extra-inning four-for-four, and Dale Sveum ho- Morris won his eighth straight deci-

He hit a three-run homer in the third inning off starter Lary Sorensen, making the score 4-0. He homered with the bases empty in the sixth off reliever Curt Brown for his 2,000th hit, becoming the 153d major-leaguer to reach that mark.

Schmidt then hit a two-rup homer, his 16th of the season, off Randy St. Claire during a six-run seventh that made it 11-1. Schmidt. who grounded out in the second inning, came out of the game after his third bomer. His replacement. Rick Schu, got to bat in the ninth, but also committed two of the three errors in the seventh inning that led to two runs for Montreal. Mets 7, Pirates 3: In Pittshurgh,

Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run homer, Rafael Santana tripled in two runs and Keith Hernandez. drove in two with a homer and a double for New York.

Strawberry was ejected during the Pirates 4-3 victory over the ower of the forwards.

"We are proud to have made the charged the mound when he hit hy semifinals," he said, "but today's pitch from Bob Kipper in the sec-Mets on Saturday night, after he Said New Zealand Coard Brian seminals, he said, but today's pitch from Boo kipper in the sac-Lochore: "The match was all stop-performance... well, we'll have to ond inning. Apparently because of start. There was too much niggling to make it really memorable. But at was a lesson in team rugby, and if Rennert warned both Pittshurgh least we know where we are going we can learn from a good lesson starter Brian Fisher and New York we'll gain something going into starter John Mitchell after Fisber Thursday." Andrew Slack, the disappointed pitch Sunday. The warning led to

New Zealand's victory owed nearly as much to the kicking of Moriarty said Wales would have to every spectator yearning with bore. Danny Cox held Chicago to five own; Danny Cox held Chicago to five own; Danny Cox held Chicago to five own; (UPI, AP, AFP) hits for 8th innings as his team swept the three-game series.

The Cardinals scored the winning run in the seventh on John Morris's triple and a suieidesqueeze bunt by Tommy Herr. They won their fourth straight and extended their lead in the National League East to six games, their largest margin since they won the World Series in 1982. The Cubs have lost four in a row.

Reds 4, Braves 3: In Cincinnati. Dave Concepcion singled in pineh-

MONTREAL - Mike Schmidt in the bottom of the eighth his kee. It was the Yankees' first day ries sweep of Boston.

Orioles & Blue Jays 5: In the ed his 1,000th hit in the major American League, in Balumore, leagues as the Philadelphia Phillies Ray Knight Cal Ripken Jr. and Schmidt tied Mel Ott for 13th to's club-record 11-game winning

> Knight's two-run homer broke a with a man on in the seventh and Braggs's single with his third Dwyer, a pinch-hitter, connected

with two on in the eighth.

BALTIMORE - Beating the

it on a moment's notice.

loss this season after seven vic-

Jim Dwyer homered to end Toron- eighth, then got three runs off re- Tiger Stadium since April 26, 1980, liever Dave Righetti. Sveum, who a span of six straight losses, entered the game at shortstop in one-out homer, his seventh this sea-son, and Schroeder followed Class 1-1 ue in the sixth, Ripken hit his son, and Schroeder followed Glenn

Brewers 6, Yankees 4: In New Mike Heath singled in the winning

runner Barry Larkin with two out mered in the ninth to rally Milwau- ston to complete a three-game se-

Morris allowed six hits and struck out 10. His winning streak is The Brewers, trailing after the the longest in the American League Yankees scored four times in the this season. Hurst has not won in

Twins 6, White Sox 3: In Chica-

toward victor Angels 12, Royals 0: In Kansas City, Missouri, Dick Schofield hit a Tigers 2, Red Sox 1: In Detroit, grand slam, George Hendrick drove in four runs and Don Sutton pitched seven scoreless innings for



After plunking Darryl Strawberry in Saturday's second inning, Pirate pitcher Bob Kipper wisely ducked when the New York right fielder charged the mound. Strawberry was ejected.

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores Tournaments

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baseball

FRIOAY'S RESULTS Ryon, Andersen (8) and Ashby, Bolley (4):
Welch, Havens (8), Haweli (9) and Travino.
W—Ryon, 45. L—Welch, 8-1.
SATURDAY'S RESULTS

SCOREBOARD

400 060 020-2 7 1

840 920 961-7 9 0 982 926 960-4 18 2 Chicogo
Smithson, Berenguer (5), Atherion (6) and Rutero: Nielsen, Winn (5), Jomes (7) and Rarkovice, Fisk (9), W—Berenguer, 4-0, L—Nielsen, 0-1, Su—Atherton (7), HR—Chicogo,

| Defroit | 210 091 343-11 3) | 8 | Clement, Bollon (7), Gordner (8), Sambito | 16 (and Gedman; Tanana and Nokes, W-Tanana, B-3, L.—Clement, 4-6, HRs—Defroit, Trammell (7), Brookens (7), Gibson (6). | 201 120 000-6 13 | 6 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 2 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 2 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 2 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 2 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 2 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 2 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 4 | 120 000 000-1 | 120 000 000-1 | 120 000 000-1 | 120 000 000-1 | 120 000 000-1 Clancy, Lavelle (7), Eichhorn (7), Musselnon (0) and Whitt; Badaicker, Niedenfuer (0) edv. W-Elchhorn, S.J. L-Bod-

dicker, 5-3, HRs—Toronto, Ueshove 177. Mo-seby (91, Bollimore, Kennedy (181, Cleveland e06 625 586—16 11 1 Seattle 104 660 601— f 11 0 Seattle 106 660 501-- f 11 0 Swindell, Huismann 14), Bailes (61 and Dempsey: Bankhead, Trullilo (61, Wilkinson

Dempsey: Benkhead, Trullilo (s), Wilkinson (g), Munez (8) and Keorney, Brodley (8), W-Hulsmann, 1-1, L—Tru(illo, 2-4, HRS—Cleve-land, Jacoby (8), Carler (15), Franco (4), Se-atile, Presley (17), NATIONAL LEAGUS

lond, Jocoby (9). NATIONAL LEAGUE

Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Iliams (6f, Robinson	6) and Oloz, mcLinetics
Affanta, Simmans	131, Reenicke (1), Cfocin-noll, Bell (4), Donlets
Norwer (7f, McDouese	7 2
Iliams (7f, McDouese	6) and Olog
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AMERICAN LEAGUE rision W L Pct.

W L Pet. 68 39 28 A61 7 31 24 544 7 31 27 534 7/2 28 33 A59 12 27 34 A43 13 22 38 367 17/2 World Cup Rugby GB FRANCE 30, AUSTRALIA 24
(At Sydney)

Prence — Tries: Aigin Lorieux, Philippe
Sello, Portice Losisquet, Serge Bionco. Conversions: Oldier Comberabera, 4, Penalty
egotis: Comberabera 2.
Australia — Tries: Parally Semifinals 34 27 557 32 27 542 31 27 534 29 32 475 28 33 451 24 33 421

Texas eods: Comberabers 2.
Australia — Tries: David Compess, David
Codey, Conversions: Michael Lynaph, 2. Pac-atty poals: Lynaph 3, Drassed soul: Lynaph. St. Louis

New Zeeland — Tries: John Kirwan 2, Wayne Shelford 2, Alan Whetlan, Mark wayne Snelford 2. Alan Whetton, Mark Brooke-Cowden, John Drake, Joe Stanfev. Conversions: Gront Fox 7. Penalty sool: Fox. Wales. — John Deversoux. Conversion: Poul Thorburn. 34 27 557 33 28 54) 31 29 517 30 31 492 29 32 463 17 40 270 Son Francisco Houston Altonto Los Angeles Poul Thorburn. Holffime — New Zealand, 27-0 Referee — Kerry Filisperald, Austrolia

QUEEKS CLUS

Boris Becker (1), West Garmany, dez. Dovis Pole (8), U.S., 4-5, 4-7-5); Tim Mayothi (4), U.S. def. Romash Krishnan (13), India, 6-2, 6-3; Jimmy Coemers (5), U.S., def. Eric Jolen, West Germany, 4-4, 4-4; Pet Cosh (7), Assiro-ila, def. Shefan Edberg (2), Swedon, 7-4 (9-7), 7-4 (7-3). AMERICAN LEAGUE
Bostos 161 601 816—4 6 0
Detroit 618 202 652—4 6 1
Stockey, Crowford (3), Leister (4), Solton
17), Schiroldi (6) and Gedman; Patry, Hennemon (8), Hermandez (9) and Noles, W—Patry,
3-4, L—Crowford, 2-2, Sv—Hermandez (1),
HRS—Boston, Burks (8), Defroit, Trammell
18), Events (9).

Conners det, Cosky 74 (8-4), 6-4; Becker det, Marvotte, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4. EDGBASTON CUP (At Birmisshout, England) Quarter finals

18), Events (9).

Minnesoto 800 800 011—2 9 0
Chicopo 810 816 64x—4 6 1
Stroker, Miemann (8), Afherton [6] and Au-800 880 011-2 9 0 810 836 04x-4 8 1 Pont Shriver, U.S. Cer. Nadaler Jozza; France, 4d, 41; Etsuko Inove, Jopan, del. Corlina Bassett, Canada, 42, 44; Eva Pfoff, West Germany, def. Elizabeth Smylle, Aus-tralia, 41, 43; Larksa Savchenka, Soviet Union, def. Rasalyn Fairbonk, South Africa, 7-

Davis Cup Qualifiers EUROPEAN ZONE & SECOND ROUND

(AF Dublin)

Netherlands 4, Ireland 1

Matt Doyle, Ireland, def. Tam Hässen, Netherlands, 44, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1] Michiel Schapers, Netherlands, def. Eath Callins, Ireland, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1, Michiel Schapers and Hub Van Boechs, Netherlands, def. Matt Doyle and Sean Soransen, Ireland, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Michiel Schapers, Ireland, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Michiel Schapers, Ireland, 6-3, 6-6, 6-6, 6-1; Tam Hillssen, Netherlands, def. Eath Collins, Ireland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Tam Hillssen, Netherlands, def. Eath Collins, Ireland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Tam Hillssen, Netherlands, def. Eath Collins, Ireland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Tam Hillssen, Netherlands, def. Eath Collins, Ireland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Tam Hillssen, Netherlands, def. Eath Collins, Irelands, def. Eath Collins, def. Ea

Bartiesa (14), Grüger (3), Baltimore, Young

[4), Kennedy (11).

California

California

Research

Froser and Boane; Gubicza, Gleaton (7),
Quisenberry (9) and Quirk, Owen 19), W—
Froser, 3-4, L—Gubicza, 3-6.

Dokland

118 438 116—16 16 1

Texas

Housell (9) and Steinboch; Correa, Russell

[5), Kligus (5), Mahorck; (6) and Stanley, W—
Ontheros, 7-1, L—Kirgus, 9-1, Sv—Howell (12),
HRS—Cakland, Steinboch 2 (4), McGwire

(20), Texas, Parrish (15), McGowell (16),
Clevaland

Bando; Lansston and S. Brodley, Valle (7),
W—Niekro, 5-5, L—Lansston, 7-6, HR—Cleveland, Jocoby (9),
W—Niekro, 5-5, L—Lansston, 7-6, HR—Cleveland, Jocoby (9),

MATONIA), Lansston, 1-6, Cliff

Wallero, 5-5, L—Lansston, 7-6, HR—Cleveland, Jocoby (9),

Deals Langaskens and Jan van Langen 4-4 7-5 8-6: Jokob Hiosek dcf. Korel de

Tennis

(Af Landon) Oscrierfieds

Por Striver, U.S. det. Natalle Toyziat;

(Af Istaabul)
Saviet Unian 4, Turkey 1
Necvet Osmir, Turkey, del. Alexander Dol-sopolov, USSR, 6-1, 4-6, 4-6, 4-6-2; Andrei Chesnakov, USSR, del. Keyn Savies

Chesnokov, USSR, del. Kaya Saydos, Turkay, 6-1, 6-0, 6-8; Alexander Zuerev and Serged Leonak, USSR, del. Necvel Domir and Asadin Karagas, Turkay, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Alexander Delgopolov, USSR, del. Koya Saydos. Turkay, 6-2, 6-1; Alexander Delgopolov, USSR, del. Necvet Demir, Turkey, 6-2, 6-2.

Necvet Demir, Turkey, 6-2, 6-2.

Bolgaria S, Senepol 8

(Al Haskoya, Butgarla)

Yulian Stomotov and Krasimir Lazarav del. Yae Doumbiya and Abu Berte, 6-1, 6-2-2-1 (Doumbiya ratired); Yulian Stamotov del. Abdou) Berte, 6-1, 6-0; Krasimir Lazarav def. Alea Toure, 6-1, 6-4. Alen Toure, 6-1, 6-4. EUROPEAN ZONE B, SECOND ROUNO

(A) Lisben)
Pertugo) 3, Hedgery 0
Runa Marques, del. Leszlo Markavits, 61, 62, 66; Joba Cunha e Silva and Pedra Cor-deiro, det, Andros Lanvi and Sendor Klas, 62.

(A) Brasov and Bucharest)

Morten Christmann, Dermark, def. Oill Rotmath, Finland, 1-4, 10-8, 4-4, 7-5; Michael Tauson, Dermark, det. Vall Palohelma, Fin-land, 3-4, 5-7, 4-4, 6-2, 6-2. (Al Bud Kleipkirchheim, Austria)

kurd, 3-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

(All Bud Kleisthirchteins, Austria)
Austria 4, Greece 1
Hurst Skoff, Austria, def. Giorgos Kalovetoriis, Greece, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Thomas Muster,
Austria, def. Anastasis Bovelos, Greece, 7-5, 6-8, 6-1; Thomas Muster and Atexander Antontisch, Austria, def. Giorgos Kaloveiunis and
Jonis Ripos, Greece, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Thomas Muster, Austria, def. Giorgios Kaloveionis,
Greece, 6-1, 7-5; Tassas Ravelas, Greece, def.
Hurst Skoff, Austria, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

tended contract of Michael J. C five elector, for three years

Transition

BASEBALL

BASEBALL

American Leages

BALTIMORE—Purchased the contract of Luts Deligon, plicher, from Rochester of the International League. Placed Jack O'Commor, dicher, on the 15-day disabled list. Moved Don Asse, plicher, irom the 15-day disabled list. Moved Don Asse, plicher, irom the 15-day disabled list. Moved Don Asse, plicher, irom the 15-day disabled list. The Zi-day disabled list. Notional League KANSAS CITY—Activated Gearge Brett. Ithird baseman, from the Zi-day disabled list. Sinned Sob Shirler, plicher, Placed Bud Block, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

ALLWAJIKEE—Recalled Billy Joe Robidows, Ilirst baseman, from Donver of the American Association. Flocad Len Borkar, pitthcer, and the 15-day disabled list.

American Association. Flocad Len Borkar, pitthcer, and the 15-day disabled list.

American Association. Flocad Len Borkar, pitthcer, and the 15-day disabled list. plincer, on the 15-day alsobled list.

Hational League LOS ANGELES—Danny Hoop, avrileiger, MONTREAL -Placed Floyd Youmans. MONTREAL—Placed Flord Youmans, pitcher, on the 13-day disabled list. NEW YORK—Placed Waity Back man, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list retro-active to June 9, Daliboned Tam Edors, alitcher, to Tidewaler of the International League. Recalled Jell Innis, pitcher, from Tidewaler, from Tidewaler. Purchased the contract of Clint Hurdle, calcher-autifielder, from Tidewaler. Signed Terry Bross, alitcher, and assigned him to Little Falls of the New York-Penn League, Signed Chris Dannels, Inird baseman, and assigned him to Kingsport of the Appatachian League. PHILADELPHIA—Signed David Willes, seand baseman, Joine Barrisan; Ilirst baseman, Jeff Scan, catcher, Jee Williams, outleder, and Bob Barth, outfielder, andossigned them to Ulice at the New York-Penn League.

Houston 000 000 875—I 6 8
Los Angeles 200 826 125—7 14 1
Knepper, Moithis (9), Meeds (8) and Bolley:
Hershiser and Traylina. W—Hershiser, 7-6. L hem to Utice at the New York-Penn Leage PLTTSBURGH—Traded Ben Abnor, mind leogue out fielder, as 51. Louis for Ron Johns, minor-leogue III st Dasemon: ossisned Johns la Horrisbure of the Eastern Leogue. SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Richard Al-drete and Johns Cooper, outleders, Eric Gunderson and Brod Comstock, pilethers, and Steve Hechi, second baseman, Purchased the

Sieve Hechi, second boseman. Purchased line contract of Jon Per Iman, pitcher, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast Leopue. BaskRTBALL

Nortional BaskRTBALL

Second Society Society

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Forfena Dusseldori 2. Worder Brennen 1

Nortional Blowwess Barlin 1

Nortional Blowwes Los Angles, soon, Jerry Sichning, Sosion, Soon.
Fined Boston General Monoper Red Averboch
\$1,000 and Boslon Coach K.C. Jones 3500 for
berding referee Earl Strom aller the some.
PHILARIELPHIA-Announced the ratirement of Joff Ruland, Center.

Polais: Boyern Munich 51: Hamburg 45:

Bor. Monchengindbech 41: Bor. Dorlmand, Werder Bromen 38; Kalserslautern, Leverku-ten 37; Nuremberg, Cologne 35; Uerdinben 32; Stutigart, Schalke 32: Bochem 31; Wald-hof Mancheim 28; Eln. Franklert 25: Hom-burg 20; Duesseldorf 19; Blau-Weiss Berlin 17. FOOTBALL CHICAGO—Assounced retirement of Ray Earley, equipment manager. Named Cary Hasper squipment manager and Tony Meditin

NEW ENGLAND-Signed Randolat

Gehrig's Record Broken — in Style Sachio Kinugasa of Japan broke the baseball record set by Lou Gehrig when he played in his 2,131th consecutive game Saturday in Hiroshima. Kinugasa topped the day with a sixth-inning home run (above), No. 495 of his 17-year career with the Toyo Carp.

SATURDAY BASEBALL

Blue Jays Improvise to Beat Orioles

Baltimore Orioles has become so oped stiffness in his pitching-arm his 316th victory in the maj biceps before Saturday night's his third straight triumph. elementary that pitchers are doing game, scattered four hits as the To-John Cerutti, called on when ronto Blue Jays won in an 8-2 rout. scheduled starter Dave Sueb devel-That extended the Oriole losing streak to 10; the Blue Jays ran their victory streak to 11, having broken

the team record the night before. The Blue Jays tied another team consecutive road game. The Orioles

have lost 14 of their last 15. "I was just sitting in the clubhouse getting ready to chart the game when pitching coach John McLaren hollered for me. I was possibly want me for?" said Cerutui, who struck out four and walked The Blue Jays got 10 hits, with Jesse Barfield contributing a threerun bome run and Tony Fernandez

going 4-for-5 with a homer. Tigers 6, Red Sox 4: In Detroit, Darrell Evans's tie-breaking threerun home run in the sixth beat Boston. Tiger shortstop Alan Trammell homered to hring his hit-

ting streak to 18 games.

White Sox 6, Twins 2: In Chicago, Ivan Calderon and Kenny Williams each doubled in two runs during a four-run eighth that ended Minnesota's seven-game winning streak.

Yankees 4, Brewers 1: In New York, Gary Ward hit a two-run homer and Rick Rhoden held Milwankee to six hits for seven innings. Angels 4, Royals 0: In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Fraser pitched a four-hitter for California, while the majors among left-handers. Brian Downing and Devon White each doubled in a run and scored.

Athleties 10, Rangers 8: In Arlington, Texas, rookie Terry Steinbach recorded his first two-homerun game and went 3-for-4 with five RBIs for Oakland.

Carmen Castillo hit a two-run douhle to cap a three-run sixth for Cleveland and Phil Niekro posted his 316th victory in the majors with

Cardinals 9, Cubs 2: In the National League, in St. Louis, Vince Coleman and Tom Herr each got three hits against Chicago, whose starter, Rick Sutcliffe, allowed seven hits, a walk and a balk in six innings. The first-place Cardinals record by winning their seventh stole three bases and now have 90 in 58 games

Padres 11, Giants 2: In San Francisco, Shane Mack and Carmelo Martinez each drove in three runs and Randy Ready scored four times McLaren hollered for me. I was thinking to myself, What could he member of the 1984 U.S. Olympic team to make the majors, hit his first big-league home run, a bases-empty shot, in the second inning.

Reds 5, Braves 2: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell and Kal Daniels each homered and Guy Hoffman held Atlanta to two hits over six innings as the Reds ended a four-game losing streak.

Pirates 4, Mets 3: In Pittsburgh, Johnny Ray, who led off the eighth with a single, scored on R.J. Reyn-olds's single to beat New York.

Expos 7, Phillies 5: In Montreal, Herm Winningham hit a two-run homer against Philadelphia and Neal Heaton won his sixth straight

Heaton, acquired from Minnesota in February for ace reliever Jeff Reardon in a six-player deal, is the first Expo pitcher to win six straight since Charlie Lea in 1984. His nine victories are the most in

Dodgers 7, Astros 1: In Los Angeles, Orel Hershiser limited Houston to six hits and Mickey Hatcher doubled in two runs. The only run off Hershiser was unearned; he struck out five in winning his third straight and halting the Astros' four-Indians 6, Mariners 1: In Seattle, game winning streak. (UPI, AP)

Baseball Consultant Hired to Find Minorities Jobs

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Peter Ueberroth, the commissioner of major league baseball, confirmed Friday that Dr. Harry Edwards would be hired as a part-time consultant to help finds jobs in the sport for black and Hispanic former players. Edwards, a 44-year-old sports sociologist, said he would continue to teach as an associate professor of sociology at the University of California in Berkeley, and would remain a consul-tant to the San Francisco 49ers of the National

defonsive back-wide receiver.

HOÈKEY

Haliaaal Hackey League

BUFFALO—Named Crota Ramsov director of professional evaluation and develorment, and Don Lever, assistant cooch, signod sarry Smills, systiant acoch, and Don Lever, assistant cooch, signod sarry Smills, systiant acoch, and Don Lever, assistant cooch, signod sarry Smills, systiant acoch, and Don Lever, assistant acoch, signod sarry Smills, souther, souther assistant acoch, souther assistant acoch, souther acoch, and the second-record are the second-record and two-veor contract.

ST. LOUIS—Traded Pic Nattress, delonsement, to Calgary for a tourin-round pick in this year's NHL amateur arath and allith-round choice in the 1988 drait.

QUEBEC—Traded Clint Malarchul, agaile, and Oole Hunler, tarward, to Washington for Alan Hawarth, center, Goeton Duchesse, forward, one a litsi-round drait selection.

CDLLEGE

ARIZONA STATE—Hamed Mouro Michael College attielle director for student services. Named Robin Pound strength and containing acoch for intercetiessate sports.

CAL-BERKELEY—Named Rob Driscoti associate attielle director for student services. Named Robin Pound strength and containing acoch for intercetiessate sports.

CASE WESTERN—Named Rob Stuckey looiboil coach.

COLUMBIA—Named Jor Cady assistant of the National Basketball Association. Ueberroth was in Lake Buena Vista, Florida, where he addressed the Associated Press Sports Editors convention. He said the project involv-

MEN'S DOSLETON COCK.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS-Exing Edwards would be announced later. "Generally," said the commissioner, "it entails the Sparky Anderson-Tommy Lasorda phenomenon, the manager who had a short career on the playing field, the guys with short careers who went on to positions in the sport." Anderson, of the Detroit Tigers, and La-

> major league baseball's most successful managers. Like the 24 other managers, they are white. "What about the hlack and Hispanie players with short careers?" said Ueberroth. "Where are they? Who are they? Have they been given a chance? Can we retain them? Harry Edwards is very good at this sort of thing. We have no agreement yet with Harry, but we hope to have

The commissioner's office in New York has no black executives. The only previous one was

Monte Irvin, an assistant to the commissioner then, Bowie Kuhn, between 1969 and 1984. Edwards, speaking from home by telephone, said the telephone had been ringing constantly since the disclosure of his prospective role in

"People from the university called and asked,



Harry Edwards

the 49crs wanted to know what was happening. Even my wife, Sandra, asked me, 'Are we mov-ing to New York?' I'm not leaving the university and I'm not reneging on my contracts with the 49ers and the Warriors. That was under-

stood from the outset." Edwards will have no official title. A report that be would be working with the commissioner's office appeared in The New York Times on Thursday, but, at the time, it was not clear that

Edwards's position would be part-time. Edwards outlined the goals of his affirma-

tive-action program. We will be looking basically for that hright, committed young player who might not be great enough to become a Reggie Jackson or a Dave Winfield or a Rickey Henderson," said Edwards. "But he loves the game. So how do we keep him around the table, in the pipeline? How do we keep him in a viable and developing pool so he can step into a mindle-range middle-paid job to become more knowledgeable about

the game and learn? "That's what we'll be doing. The Tom Lasordas weren't great haseball players. But somebody kept them around to learn the dynamics of the game, not only on the field, but in the clubbouse and at country clubs and conventions. That's

where I think I can do a great deal of good. "What's going to happen three or five or 10 years from now? We have to have that kind of commitment from Commissioner Ueberroth. I'm delighted he has that kind of perspective instead of hiring a hunch of hlacks and seating them near the door where everybody can see

wognois meropak Crédi Lvoanoti.

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Football League and the Golden State Warriors sorda, of the Los Angeles Dodgers, are two of

'Fiasco' and Other Tales of Stanislaw Lem

VIENNA — Stanislaw Lem has been living quietly but productively in a garden district in Vienna for the last four years without cutting his ties to his native Poland.

Lem, who is 65, does not now and never has had links with the Polish Communist Party, Solidarity, writers unions, or any other organized movement; in fact, his bonorary membership was rehe condemned their "scientific ignorance" and "abominable liter-

ary quality."
While still bitter at having "six years of my life stolen by Hitler and Stalin," the author most recently of "Fiasco" said his move from Poland to Austria was, like the thrust of so much of his prophetic prose, an accident waiting

With earnings from the 11 million sales of his 50 books ("Solaris," filmed by the late Andrei Tarkovsky, is the best-known) in 30 languages, Lem, equally popular in East and West, was building one of the largest private homes in Krakow during the Solidarity fer-ment of the early 1980s. With construction moving slower than planned when martial law was de-clared in late 1981, he found the turbulence and uncertainty so unconducive to serious thought and writing that he accepted an invitation to spend 1982 at the Institute of Advanced Studies in West Berlin. "It was a good move. In 10 months there, I wrote five books."

When Poland hadn't settled down and the house still wasn't ready, Lem accepted a six-month invitation to be a writer-in-residence in Vienna. He rented a fiveroom villa with garage; brought his wife, Barbara, and teen-age son, Tomasz, from Krakow, and enrolled Tomasz in the American International School "to give him a background that goes beyond

His son not only took to American education, but was much influenced by his school's creative writing teacher, Jonathan Carroll, who happens to be an author of sci-fi chillers ("Land of Laughs," "Voice of Our Shadow"). Tomasz, 19, who is graduating this

ferred matriculation for a year to get to know Vienna and the German language better. "At least, that's the latest I hear," said his father. "The generations here travel in different galaxies and there's hardly any communication. Besides, he has a girlfriend

and a car to keep him here."

The Lems would like to cross the Atlantic when Tomasz does, voked by the Science Fiction though they recognize he no long-Writers of America in 1976 after er oeeds parental boosters in his new galaxy — and besides, his mother (a roentgenologist) has forgotten her English, and his fa-ther (who speaks fluent German, French, and Russian) understands only written English: "I neither speak the language nor understand it when it is spoken. I learned to read it with dictionary in hand, but this was during the war when English was forbidden, so I had nobody to speak it to. English is for me a visual lan-

> They don't expect to move back to Krakow, although they will probably continue to spend holidays there, in the house that was finally completed in 1985. Material concerns — inadequate supplies, resources, research facilities, communications and technology — will keep Lem in the West. "Look," he said in German, "I write in Polish and have to be translated into English, French, German, Japanese and Russian. But which version do you think appears last? The Polish."

> The 1985 Austrian State Prize for European Literature not only brought 200,000 schillings (a little more than \$10,000 when awarded in 1986) but also expedited the granting of permanent residence.

> A pudgy-faced, slightly pop-eyed man of stock-athletic build, Stanislaw Lem calls his birthplace Lemberg, its Hapsburg name, al-though the capital of Galicia was already Lwow in Poland when he arrived on the scene in 1921, and is now Lvov in the Soviet Union. His father was a prosperous lar-yngologist who had served as a physician in the Austro-Hungarian army in World War L Lem "lacked nothing, I had a French governess and no end of toys." World War II brought this to an end. Lem, as the grandchild of



Author Lem: "The categories of order and chance."

Jews who had been assimilated. was forced to leave his medical studies when the Nazis came in 1941 and survived as a garage mechanic with several false identities, including that of an Armenian named Domabidowicz,

Though he avoided banishment

to the ghetto, he occasionally donned a yellow star to visit friends there -- all of whom were exterminated — and once spent 11 hours hiding beneath a tailor's closet during a roundup for a death camp. The meaning of the categories of order and chance for life was impressed upon me during the war years in a purely practical, instinctual manner," he wrote in an autobiographical essay in The New Yorker in 1984. "I resembled more a hunted animal than a thinking human being. I was able to learn from hard experience that the difference between life and death depended upon minuscule, seemingly unimportant things and the smallest of decisions: whether one visited a friend at one o'clock or 20 minutes later; whether one found a door open or

In 1946, the Lems, who had lost all their possessions in the war,

settled in a single room in Krakow, where his father, then 71, was forced to find work in a hospital because he couldn't afford to buy his own equipment. Stanislaw resumed his medical studies, but found he could enrich the family fortunes by writing thrillers. This led to work synopsizing foreign publications for a scientific monthly. In Communist Poland, the "tendentious manner" in which he ridiculed the Soviet geneticist Lysenko's doctrine of inheritance of acquired characteristics and embraced the new science

Retreating into fiction, he wrote a novel about the struggle of an insane asylum's staff to save the inmates from liquidation by the Germans. "The Hospital of Transfiguration," which failed to conform to conventions of socialist realism, didn't see publication for seven years. In the interim, his readings led him into the laby-rinth of science fiction, where his first two novels, "The Astro-nants" (1951) and The Magellan Nebula" (1955) —safely set in the years 2000 and 3000 and, by his

of cybernetics prevented him

from receiving his medical degree

utopian" - were printed in editions of more than one million copies in the Soviet Union, though "Magellan" was published four years late because a censor recognized that what Lem called "mechanioristics" was really the "false capitalist science" of cybernetics. Canonized by Eastbloc readers, Lem was now able to publish darker works like "Solaris" and "The Invincible" (1964). Cartesian parables of man's quest for meaning in an inscrutable universe that wasn't expecting him.

Virtually the only admonition he received from the authorities came when a high Polithuro official asked his wife to "tell him not, to predict so many had things because then they come true."

"Fiasco," (published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich last mooth) parallels rather than parabolizes Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Ooter space has become a garbage fump for an arms race banned from Earth. With the zeal of missionaries, a spaceship of 24th-century Earthmen approaches the planet Quinta to win the warring destructive Quintans over to the supremacy of reason, technology, and good will - even at the cost of destroying their planet in the

Yet Lem is more philosophical and paradoxical than pessimistic. In "Fiasco," he writes: "I still believe that the world is arranged in our favor, since we can nevertheless gain mastery over things that rum counter to our senses. Consider: a child masters a lenguage without understanding the principles of its grammar, its syntax, or the internal contradictions of speech that are hidden from the speakers . . a man craves ulti-mate truths. Every mortal mind, I think, is that way. But what is ultimate truth? It's the end of the. road, where there is no more mystery, no more hope. And no more questions to ask, since all the answers have been given. But there is no such place."

Alan Levy is an American author ("So Many Heroes") based in .

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LANGUAGE

Molehills and Making the Earth Move

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The mountain was really a molehill," said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of

V molehill," said Prime Minister Yutchait Shapar of Israel, in disparagement of the tepid results of investigations into high-level culrubility for his government's spying in the United States, adding the metaphoric crusher; "and the earth did not move."

This was saying "no big deal" in a ringing way. The alliterative mountain-molehill comparison has been tracked by James Rogers in his 1985 Dictionary of Clickes to Nicholas Udall's 1548 book in which the author translates Prasmus: "The Sophistes of Grece. coulde through their copionaness make an Elephant of a five, and a mountaine of a mollehill" (Udall took "an Elephant of a flye" from the second-century Greek writer Lucian, but comed or at least popularized "mountaine of a mollehill."

The mountaine of a mouetain.

The more interesting clicke selected by Shamir was his negative use of "the earth moved." It is possible that he took this from God's response to David's cry of distress in If Samuel 22:8: "Then the earth shook and trembled: the foundations of heaven moved and shook because he was wroth." More likely, however, it was an unthinking reference to a modern sexual

One of Carole King's hit songs in 1971 was titled "I Feel the Earth Move." In 1980, an actress in the play "Passione" was quoted in The New York Times describing Frank Langella's direction of her first stage kiss: "... he took my face in his hands to show me how to do it—and the earth moved." The Economist of London led a 1983 article with "The British television establishment huddled together this week at its annual festival in Edinburgh to ask itself: 'Has the earth moved?" The writer added a mice note of phrasal etymology: "Borrowing Hemingway's meta-phor for female organn was bravado."

Right author, although I don't know why The Economist limits the orgasm to females. In "For Whom the Bell Tolls," Hemingway's American hero, Robert Jor-dan, is fighting on the side of a guerrilla band of Spanish Loyalists against the Fascists; he makes love to Maria, a young woman mistreated by the guerrillas, in a pulsing paragraph that describes the sex act in an exciting but tasteful manner:

"Then there was the smell of heather crushed and the roughness of the best stalks under her head and the sum bright on her closed eyes . . and for her everything was red, orange, gold-red from the sum on the closed eyes . . For him it was a dark passage which led to nowhere, then to nowhere, then again to nowhere, once again to nowhere, always and forever to nowhere, heavy on the elbows in the earth to nowhere... now beyond all bearing up, up, up and into nowhere, suddenly, scaldingly, holdingly all nowhere gone and time absolutely still and they were both there, time having stopped and he felt the earth move out and away from under them."

After a little while, he asks, "But did thee feel the earth move?" and she says yes, "And then the earth fervent sects, do not attribute the excitement — rolling moved. The earth never moved before?" He assures on the floor and speaking in, or with, tongues — to be her it truly never before had for him. Fourteen pages evidence of being seized by the Holy Spirit. The best later, under pressure from one of the guerrilla leaders way to remember the meaning of the phrase is to treat it as an ellipsis of "speaking in tongues unknown to

It may be easy to smicker now, but "the earth

moved" wasn't a cliché when Hemingway coined it is 1940, even though Udell's "mountaine of a mollehill"

may already have been a cliche in 1548.

Besides, if you read that Hemingway passage with the young Ingrid Bergman in mind, her hair cut short as punishment for collaboration, but looking great, you may remember how the earth moved for you when you read the passage or went to the movie, and how truly it all felt then, and how it was so pretty to think we could have a damned good time together, Jake, although I still feel improper about the time we put Grace under pressure and the great bird flew out the

Be careful, earth-movers. Papa's phrase must not be demeaned in its negative form by politicians to mean only "no big deal," nor should writers aware of its organic origin limit its meaning to the satisfaction of one sex. Never send to know for whom the earth moves; if you're lucky, it moves for thee.

LHE Associated Press identified the televangelist James Bakker recently as "a charismatic," describing that type of preacher as one who "emphasizes such things as emotional expressiveness, speaking in tongues and laying on of hands."

Speaking in tongues is a modern adaptation of one of our language's great ancient phrases, first found in early Bible translations, such as this line from I Corinthians 12:30 in William Tyndale's 1526 version of the New Testament: "Do all speake with tonges?"

Many Pentecostals and charismatics (sometimes capitalized when used as a proper noun) do, and they are the people who make up the majority of the television ministry known as the PTL Club. The day of Pentecost (pentekate means "50th," from the same Greek root as the "five" in Pentagon, a five-sided building) was the 50th day (seven Sundays) after Easter. On that day, according to the Acts of the Apostles 2:3-4 in the King James Version, "... there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. / And they were all filles with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance."

That was considered by some to be the miracle of glossolalia, a word coined a century ago to denote the practice by charismatics of speaking in a language that is not readily understandable to speakers of any of the known languages. The unintelligible sounds made in a state of religious frenzy are thought by believers to be manifestations of ecstatic spiritual emotion; believers see that ability as a gift of devotion, and those capable of being the vehicle for such expression are said to have "the gift of tongues." Tongue in that sense stands for "language," the same sort of metonym as the use of crown for "king," although many think that tongue is directly rooted in the Latin lingua.

Nonbelievers, as well as Christians who do not

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